he Kining Vournal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1548.—Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED., FIVEPENCE

MR JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

M. S. A. H. S. S. L. L. S. S. H. A. R. E. B. R. O. K. E. R.

No. 1, FINCH LANNE, CORNHILL.

(Established 22 years.)

Helders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. CROPTS' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE bor to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may predictely awall of Mr. CROPTS' long experience on the market in all cases of death of difficulty.

FOR SALE, SPECULATIVE SHARES:—10 Mandlin, £3/4; 40 Wheal Unity (mine gravity inspread), 5s.; 2 Ding Dong. £3/4; 10 Wheal Sidney, 2s. 6d.; 20 Brookwood, 5s.; 25 Ding Dong. £3/4; 10 Wheal Sidney, 2s. 6d.; 20 Brookwood, 5s.; 24 Ornsham Consols, 6s.; 5 North Buller, 5s.; 20 Wheal Uny, 37s. 6d.; 50 Cassell Carn Deban (gradual) 200 czs. of 3 ding of 20 dons of "idoe stuit"), 10s. net; 40 limit of a bean (gradual) 200 czs. of sidner a bean (gradual) 200 czs. of first-rate investment); 10 New Ball March, 32s.; 50 North Teskerby, £2%; 10 Frank Mills, £6%; 10 Wentworth Deban March, 32s.; 50 North Teskerby, £2%; 10 Frank Mills, £6%; 10 Wentworth Deban Gradual at 3s. 6d., Treavena at £4., Wheal, Great, and East Grylls, Buyen, Geat Caradon at 3s. 6d., Treavena at £4., Wheal, Great, and East Grylls, 10 Mr. Caorrs strongly recommends purchases of Great North Laxey shares, and can supply a limited number.

MER. JAMES LANK No. 44 (EVENDA DONNER LANCES AND Canners), and can supply a limited number.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE BASE FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 50 Bedol-Aur,
15. 46:; 30 Carn Camborne, 30s.; 20 Calatock Consols, 7s. 6d.; 60 Daie, 7s. 6d.; 10

Bast Lovell, 81; 120 East Russell, 244; 50 East Jane, 19s.; 30 East Caradon; 10 Frank
Mills, 83; 50 Gothle, 224; 50 Great North Laxey; 20 Great Devon and Badford (an
6fir wants); 20 Havan, 77s. 6d.; 20 Maudin, 254; 30 North Treakerby, 257s; 6

March Baser; 50 North Davon, 25s.; 100 Now Wheal Martha, 26s.; 50 Now Wheal
Level, 94s.; 80 North Jane, 10s. 6d.; 75 North Minera (pref.), 5s.; 40 Follard, 1s.;
27 Excessing Consols; 20 South Lovell, £2½.

Jame Laws is a BUYER of Wheal Hope, Sortridge, Rosewarne United, Great Moth

JAMES LANK is a BUYER of Wheal Hope, Sortridge, Rosewarne United, Great Morth Deves, Halenbesgle, &c.

M. R. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has York State Follows and School of Control of Cont

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCIAL REGISTER should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per cent.—11, Royal Exchange, Ed.

R. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, A GROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., CRIMESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, Terms, 14 percent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, 82, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. is a BUYER of SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES for cash:

Bat Greaville. South Greaville. Pendeen.

Month Delootth, Great Busy. Copper Hill.

Wheal Builer. Wheal Crebor.

S R S. WARD AND JACKMAN AND JACKMAN NO. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

OSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
fr. RITINGLOS recommends for immediate purchase shares in Roskearnoweth a
m Rines, being confident that a rise in price equal to cent. per cent. will so
m. Shares can now be obtained at about £1 per share in each mine.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Bankers: Imperial Bank, and London and County.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 12, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., is in a position to give sound advice as to the saile or purchase of mining shares, the present being one of the most favourable opportunities for speculation or investment to result in large profits. List free on application. is. List free on application.

** SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great North Laxey.

CEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of London.

Bankers: Bank or London.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

13, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

15, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

16, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

17, TROEFRON being intimately acquainted with the Laxer Destruct, in the Isle of fass, and its various annex, and continually receiving private and valuable information useding them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an in
16 the state of the st

M. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, COWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C. Member of the Mining Exchange).

A BUYER of South Condurrow, Great North Downs, West Tolgus, Drake Walls, and the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified nearly the searliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or like searliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or like its searliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or like its searliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or like its searliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or like its searliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or like its search in the capitalists whether to buy or like its s

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at nettern and the state of the s

LAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Mr. PETER WATSON attended the meeting of shareholders on the 7th April. The mine has been officially inspected (for the shareholders) by three of the most respectable, intelligent, and trustworthy tin mine captains in the county of Cornwall, as well as two others, who, being all unbiassed in their judgment, have valued the north lode in the shaft for its length at £140 to £150 per fm. On this reliance can be placed. Good courses of tin will shortly be operated upon, both on this function bed and the south lode, which latter, in sinking the shaft, has been valued at £50 to £30 per fm. The Turnpite shaft will shortly be commenced (by a line of flat-rods) and operated on the lode, which has been valued at £50 to £35 per fm., and at a very easy cost for driving.
One of the recent inspectors, on whose judgment reliance can be placed, assured me a faw days ago, whilst I was at Heiston, "if ever East Wheal Lovell shares were worth £22 each they are now, and more." Another inspector, who is thoroughly acquainted with East Lovell, also assured me "that great profits can be made at a little cost." I, therefore, strongly recommend an immediate purchase of shares at present low plugs. 79, 01d Broad-street, London, E.C.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY (LIMITED).—MR. PETER WATSON is in a position to give exclusive information as to the real position and prospects of this mine, and at the same time can negociate business in the shares, 79, Old Broad-streat, London, E.C.

MR. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of SHARES at fair market prices in the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Great Wheal Vor.
East Wheal Lovel.
Lady Bertha.
Tincroft.
Rilogan Consols.
Seast Caradon.
East Caradon.
Shareholders desirons of selling in any of the above, will please state the lowest netter.

in Consols.

East Caradon.

cholders desirous of selling in any of the above, will please state the lowest net co. -79, 014 Broad-street, London, E.C.

TOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C. Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.) Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Rallway, Bank, and other Shares and Stoks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Perra Warson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND EFTER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR A.

SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on a
ation. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all
rincipal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall. Annual subset
on, £11s.; single copy, 6d.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. HERRON, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

I L L I A M S E W A R P L L I A M W A R D

M. E. E. DWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

The following mines dealt in at fair market prices net:—South Darren, East Lovell, North Chiverton, Great North Laxey, Clifford, Frank Mills, and Great Laxey. These shares are all deserving of especial attention, as from their present price there is, not much chance of any decline, but the tendency is decidedly upwards.

April 21, 1865.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

April 21, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

1. M. R. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. Powell. begs to inform his friends and the public that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in MINES, at close nett prices, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Mr. Powell. continues to recommend the Frontino and Bolivia (South American)
Gold Mining Company's shares for investment. The immense gold-yielding resources of these mines are being rapidly developed under the superintendence of Capt. W. Goyen (late of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines), whose abilities as a practical gold miner are indisputable. The directors (who hold about one-quarter of the shares) are gentlemen of high standing, and the shares generally are well held.

Mr. Powell is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, and is prepared to make a close price to parties having business in them, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

April 21, 1865. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINE.—FULL PARTICULARS OF this IMPORTANT MINE can be OBTAINED from Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, vo. 8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON. The set of this mine adjoins that of the Great axey Mine, the manager of which states that, in his opinion, nearly all their immense teurns for the past 12 months have come from Great North Laxey lode. At Great forth Laxey there is a productive lode in the shaft, and in the 68 south (the former returns for the past 12 months have come from Great Morth Laxey lode. At Great North Laxey there is a productive lode in the shaft, and in the 60 south (the former lately valued at 2 tons of lead ore), and a most important improvement has just been reported in a winze recently begun below the 50, the lode being worth 34 to 1 ton of lead per fun, and is likely to be still better. The mine generally improves considerably in depth, and in a few weeks new levels will be commenced at 70 fms., probably in a good course of ore. There has been already spent on the mine and plant about £15,000, and the company has a credit balance of about £4500, besides £5250 not called up, making a total of £10,750 available for future expenditure, irrespective of the proceeds from returns of ore. It is probable that with the present balance valuable discoveries will be made. Great Laxey is in 15,000 shares, which are worth about £18 per share, and the mine making large profits, the shares having been only about £2 little more than a year ago. Great North Laxey is in 12,500 shares, and can now be bought at a low price, while the mine is very cheaply worked, under the management of Caystan Rows, of Great Laxey. Mr. MURCHISON has a limited number of shares for sale.

8. Austinfriars, London, April 22, 1865.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
Buller, £33.
Chiverton, £54.
Camborne Venn, 20s.
Clifford, £394.
East Carno Bres, £6 16 3
East Laxey, 58s.
East Grentliek, £374.
And is a BUYER of—
Grent Buy 214.
Wheal Edward, 8s.

Well Edward, 8s.

Well Edward, 8s.

Great No. Toigus, 37s. 6d.
Toigus, 27s.
Toigus

Great Busy, 21/4.
West Caradon, £71/4.
T. ROSEWARNE, from his long

Money advanced on mining shares at a rea Bankers: Bank of London. April 21, 1865.

Russell, 2078; over 1, 22.

J. Hume's "Circular" for April now ready; 5s. per annum; 6d. per copy/Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:—Buller, East Buller, West Toigus, North Pool, Camborne Vean,
West Frances, North Roskear, North Shepherds, Wheal Trelawny, Santa Barbara, Great
Wheal Vor, Frontino and Bolivia, Wheal Mary Aun, Worthing, West Grylls, East Finefell, and New Clifford.

M. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodafoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have reconly been inserted in the columns of the Mining Journal by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to trighten titald holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfit their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my triends against parting with their property, or giving credenes to the unfounded assertions of interested parties,—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE of SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, will TAKE PLACE, on THURSDAY, May 18, 1865, at Garraway's, Change-aliey, Cornhill, at Two o'clock precisely.

Mr. Tsonas requests that parties desirous of putting up shares at this sale will let him have their instructions not later than Thursday, May 11, in order that they may be advertised.—6, New Broad-afreet, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,

M. R. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:
100 British State, par.
10 British State, par.
10 Great Laxoy, £17%.
10 Great Wh. Vor., £30%.
40 Carn Camborne, £13%.
10 Lianberis State, 20s 3d.
40 Carn Camborne, £13%.
10 East Covell, £103%.
11 Kaw Seton, £43%.
10 Now Martha, 20s 6d
10 Now Hosewarne, £8.
10 Now Martha, 20s 6d
10 Now Hosewarne, £8.
10 Now Rosewarne, £8.
10 Now Rosewarne, £8.
10 Now Rosewarne, £8.
10 North Buller.
10 North

MR. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING 1/4

AR. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER, has REMOVED from 1, Pinner's-court, to 1, GREAT WINCHESTER REET, LONDON, E.C.

E N R Y G O U L D S H A R P,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange),
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining

hange). A selected list forwarded of a few mines, which are worth immediate attention. arrent daily price list of market transactions issued, and may be had on applicat

WILLIAM BARTLETT, MINING SHAREDEALER,
No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange),
SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Lovell, East Caradon, Great Laxey, Great North
axey, Great South Chiverton, Garildna, Great Wheal Vor, &c.
(heques sent by post should be made payable to my order, and crossed "Alliance Bank.")

GREAT CARADON MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE. ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at 4s. per share cash, all calls paid.—Sellers will state number to Mr. Charles Haselden, 64, Charles-street, City-road, E.C.

WANTED, TWO HUNDRED EAST BOTTLE HILL SHARES (or part) for cash. State lowest price,—Address, Mr. Edward (ABREWIS, 73, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual.—Address, "J. W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a person of considerable experience in Cornish and Devon mining, a SITUATION as MANAGER to a MINING COMPANY on 14

WANTED, by the advertiser, who has had 30 years' practical experience as a miner, a SITUATION either as UNDERGROUND AGENT, DRESSER, or MANAGER of a SLATE QUARRY. No objection to go abroad.—Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to "E.D.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a PERSON to SUPERINTEND a CHALK PIT. VV to be QUALIFIED to DIRECT QUARRYING, LIME BURNING, and to MANAGE GENERALLY the MACHINERY, LOCOMOTIVES, ROADS, &c. — Apply to the SECRETARY, the Gray's Chalk, Quarries Company (Limited), 9, Lower Thamestreet, E.C.

CLERK.—WANTED, in a MINING SECRETARY'S OFFICE, a CLERK THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with MINING ACCOUNTS; under both the cost-book and limited liability forms. He must also fully understand the working of a company, and be able to attend to its correspondence.—Apply to Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, Aldine Chambers, Princess-street, Manchester.

MINE AGENT.—WANTED, for BALLESWIDDEN TIN MINE, a MANAGING AGENT.—Application to be made to Mr. R. V. DAVY,

METAL TRADE.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CLERK.
He must be a good correspondent, and be thoroughly wall qualified to purchase
and sell iron, tin-plates, copper, and other metals. Commencing salary, about £250 per
annum. Previous occupation and other particulars to be communicated by letter to
"N. T. D.," Messrs. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a VALUABLE MECHANICAL
PATENT RIGHT for the UNITED STATES. Nantical or military inventions not desired.—Address, "C. A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WATER WHEEL WANTED, about 30 to 35 feet, by 3 or 4 feet breast.—Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, Mr. Hawd, Bampfylde Copper Mining Company (Limited), 5, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

NOTICE OF REMOVEL

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from No. 2, Hattoncourt, Threadneedle-street, to No. 3, CROWN COURT, 61, OLD BROAD
other stocks. He is prepared with valuable information concerning the following mines,
and is ready to deal in the shares:

East Wheal Lovell.

Great North Laxey.

Wheal Grylls.

South Condurrow.

Wheal Grylls.

South Condurrow.

East Wheal Vor.

East Carn Brea.

Liverpool.

North Treskerby.

Wheal Grebor.

Wheal Grylls.

East Carn Brea.

El Chiec.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. W. A. BUCKLEY begs to inform the shareholders in the North and West Basset, East Carn Bres, Great South, Tole see Wheal Union, South Carn Bres, West Sharp Tor, Wheal Agar, South, Dolcosthanne, Carnarthen Consols Mining Companies, that his OFFICES are REMONED, 1979. 50, Threadnesdistrest, to 22, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., Where talk communications for the future are to be addressed.

MR. T. B. LAWS begs to inform the shareholders in the Bedford United, Hingston Down, East Gunnislake and S. Bedford Consols, and Great Wheal Baddern Mining Companies, that his OFFICE A. WED from 50, Threadneedle-street, to 22, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONZ. C. where all communications for the future are to be addressed.

OBERT LIBBY AND SON, MI
CAMBORNE, CORN
All mines that they recommend, as under, to care
obtain the services of practical agents to inspect for them before buying, as they then
would know where and what they are laying their capt is out in.
Wheal Trannack.
East Lovell.
East Lovell.
East Caral Brea.
Clifford Amalgamated.
Sithney Metal.
Wheal Curits.
Wheal Curits.
Wheal Curits.
Wheal Curits.

Sithney Metal.
Wheal Curits.

Original Correspondence.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

Sirk,—In last week's Journal you courteously notice my proposition for indicating the existence of explosive gases in mines. Will you allow me to say that Mr. Graham has eliminated the law by which gases diffuse through porous septa and into each other, and that I, experimenting with a view to prevent explosions in mines, houses, and ships, fell upon the idea that I could use the dangerous gas as its own indicator. This I have done in the manner so laconically described in the Touses of the 14th inst. In few words, I use an India-rubber balloon, through the outer wall of which mine gas passes, and accumulates within it. If an immediate indication be required, use a porous cell, and the gas diffusing through this gives the alarm so quickly, that a man may extinguish his light before the gas has time to mix with the lower strata of air in the gallery, this apparatus being wholly independent of changes of the barometer and thermometer. I shall be glad of an opportunity to demonstrate that my scheme is as far from that of Mr. Elie de Beaumont (described in the Mining Journal of Jan. 24, 1857) as it is possible for one process to be from another; acting upon a wholly different law, being affected by the mine gas alone, and being independent of the barometer and thermometer; while that of Mr. de Beaumont is practically a barometer, and would indicate only a change in the pressure of the atmosphere, being in no way affected by the mine gas.—Royal Mint, April 20.

GEORGE F. ANSELL.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE FOREST OF DEAN.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Sir.—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to say a few words upon the Forest of Dean. Business called me to Gloucester a few days since, when I thought I should like to take a turn through the Forest, which I had not visited for 16 years, and see what progress had been made in that time in developing this great mineral and coal tract, one of the finest in England of its size. You may well guess my surprise when I state that absolutely little or nothing had been done in the period named. There stood the three solitary furnaces at Cinderford, pretty much the same as when I saw them before. There was the Dowlais workings, and nothing more. Indeed, it all lay in its sylvan beauty and quietude. It is quite incomprehensible to me why this great mineral tract is not opened the same as when I saw them before. There was the Dowlais workings, and nothing more. Indeed, it all lay in its sylvan beauty and quieted. It is quite incomprehensible to me why this great mineral tract is not opened up, containing, as it does, the finest beds of hematite in this or any other country, known for its great purity and freedom from deleterious substances, which more or less is mixed with all ores of iron. These vast beds are left unwrought from generation to generation; no spirit appears to stir in the district. Coal is plentiful and cheap. The pig-iron produced is of splendid quality, and is preferred to any other by the tin-plate makers. There is no difficulty in selling any quantity that is made. It can be produced as cheaply as most pigs can be produced, yet nobody attempts to do anything, and these vast stores of wealth are left idle and profitless. It is to be hoped now rallways are being made to intersect this great property that it will be worked, both to great advantage and great profit. The Welsh ironmasters are pushing railways to open up the communication between their works and the Forest hematite; they know its immense advantages to them in improving their quality, they are doing all they can to get at it, and procure it at a reasonable price. If it can be worked and used by them to advantage, it is surprising to me no one has attempted to produce pigs on the spot in large quantities. It appears to me to be a pig in every way adapted for the Bessemer process, being of itself steely in its nature, and of singular purity. With all these advantages, no busy hum is heard in the Forest; all is nearly as quiet as in the days of the Roman, when he smelted iron on the spot.

It is to be hoped that this state of things is passing away. That ere many years are passed the echoes of the Forest glades will resonnd with the ponderous hammer, and the whirr of wheels be heard. With your permission, I will, upon an early occasion, resume this subject, which is of so much interest.

"THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL."

"THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL."

Sir,—I perceive, in last week's Journal, a "Dolcoath Miner" has fully corroborated my opinion in reference to climbing ladders, as nearly all impartial and observant miners will do. Had Lord Kinnaird introduced a clause to compel mine owners to provide carriages to fetch and take home all miners in their employ who reside a greater distance than two miles from the mine, I have no doubt it would be hailed as a boon by the miners, and would, most undoubtedly, prevent numerous colds being caught; but the question is, would such a course be just, to saddle A with an enormous expense in order to prevent B "catching cold?" And this, however absurd it may appear, is just all the real benefit the miner would derive by the adoption of the man-engine. But let us see if there may not be some other causes likely to produce asthma, &c., setting aside hereditary tendencies. Our friend, the "Dolcoath Miner," says something about being "still" for eight hours daily. Now this, in a chilly, damp atmosphere, I think, is sufficient to account for his disease. But very many of our miners, after working hard and perspiring freely, very frequently rest awhile in a cool, and often a damp place, until a "chill" is felt to dart through the system like a violent attack of ague. This is of frequent occurrence, and I have known a "chill" of this kind prove fatal; but in the majority of cases a cold, more or less severe, is the result, and, oft-repeated, produces permanent disease. permanent disease.

majority of cases a cold, more or less severe, is the result, and, oft-repeated, produces permanent disease.

Again, very few of our miners get their underground shirts washed, even once a month, and very many scarcely ever from the time they are new until they literally rot off their backs. While wearing clothes in this state, with their skin besmeared with dust and perspiration, is it any wonder that chest diseases are so prevalent amongst them? Is it not a much greater wonder they live so long? My opinion is that no kind of legislation will improve the health of the miners while those things are cherished by them; but let personal cleanliness, in keeping their skin clean by a thorough good washing daily on their arrival to the surface, and getting a clean underground shirt once a week, together with a little ordinary care in passing from a high to a low temperature, be properly attended to, and legislation on this subject will not be needed.

An "Inventor" thinks the mine agents too antiquated to adopt anything new in the shape of machinery; probably this requires a little qualification, to provent a retort from some one of the craft. However, I think it would be both interesting and important to get a correct return of the number of miners who ascend and descend mines by means of ladders; and also, as a contrast, the number of those who are lifted and lowered by means of the "skip," together with the number of fatal accidents in each case annually.

A Wella-Wisher To Mining.

OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.

SIR,—Like the correspondents to whom you replied in last week's Journal, I entertained the opinion that you were decidedly favourable to Lord Kinnaird's most just and philanthropic bill for the protection of the working miner, or I should have communicated with you upon the subject before, as I think that it is the duty of every mine adventurer to give the proposed measure all the support in his power. Lord Kinnaird proposes nothing for metal mines but what has already been proved to be practicable in collieries; and my opinion is that the cost of carrying out the provisions of the bill, if passed, will be more than met by the increased profit which will be realised through having the mines better worked. I am a holder in several of the largest ore-producing mines in the two counties, and I do not believe I shall lose Is per

be realised through having the mines better worked. I am a holder in several of the largest ore-producing mines in the two counties, and I do not believe I shall loss is, per secund of my dividends by the official supervision of the workings of these mines, as they are as well managed as can be desired.

Nor do I think I shall be more adversely affected in respect of my progressive mine shares, for I am convinced that in some of the cases the non-realisation of prodt may be in a great measure attributed to the carelessness, I will not say the incompetency, of the agents. Only consider how shamefully the water is wasted about Corulah mines, and how much low produce ore, which could be profitably treated, is now thrown on the attle heaps. And then, again, look at the enormous loss of power and waste of time which result from drawing with kibbles instead of with akips. Why, if the official supervision has any effect whatever it must be as much to the advantage of the mine adventurer as to that of the working miner. All must proof from an improvement in the working of the mines, and I cannot see that the metal miners are likely to feel some inconvenience from the Government Inspectors than malitaters do at present from the Excise officers. Your correspondents, "W. R.," and "A Well Wisbert to Mining," complain most loudly of the first general rule in Clause 2; but their very complaint seems to me a proof that they are in the habit of sending their workmen into foul and polsonous air, because they are not practical enough to keep the ends fresh. Will either of those gentlemen venture to say that such agents as Charles Thomas, of Dolcouth, or James Höhelders who have hitherto received their periodical dividends with pleasure and satisfaction, will henceforth look upon them as blood soney—as profits ebtained by the systematic and polaconous? Should they prove such to be the case, I am sure many sharaholders who have hitherto received their periodical dividends with pleasure and satisfaction, will henceforth look upon t

though I admit that, with a few triding verbal amendments, it might, perhaps, be improved. As to the disinterested empires who are, according to "W. R.," to be found in Cornwall who hate utimes and miners, and would rather shut up a dozen than destroy a few tiny trout. I believe the statement is a libel upon Cornishmen, all of whom feel that, though "Fish, Tin, and Copper" is the motto, the one of the three is no more thought of than the other. What we say is this, do not unnecessarily destroy fish, and the result is that the price of asimon and other good fish has in some places been reduced to one-half since legislation on the subject. For my part, and I say it as a large mine adventurer, and not as a fish preserver, that sclence has now sufficiently advanced to enable all the metallic substances which the miners are asked to remove from mine water, previously to letting it escape into rivers, should be turned to the mine adventurery profit, and I believe if this were done we should have a much smaller list of progressive (?) mines, and a much larger dividend list, in the last page of the Journal. Let all who look beyond the mere grasping of money from mining operations consider well before they condessa se excellent a measure as that of Lord Kinnaird.

M. D. Truro, April 18.

LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE IRON ORE.

LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE IRON ORE.

Sir.,—I cannot allow to pass unnoticed the remarks of your correspondent, "Permian," contained in last week's Journal, because I find they are not strictly in accordance with facts, and, therefore, likely to create impressions injurious to the interests of the Mwyndy Company and its management. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:—When the company came into possession of the Mwyndy property they found the mine had been opened to the depth of about 12½ fathoms as a quarry, and at that time there was a very considerable surface of ore laid bare; this was, however, specify exhausted, but the company finding the vein dipping so rapidly that it would not pay to work the mine as a quarry, commenced sinking the shaft marked No. 1, on the diagram hereunder, and from this shaft have been extended levels and cross-cuts, from which the main portion of the ore has hitherto been obtained. These workings did not require a separate system of drainage, the whole of the water being pumped by the No. 1 shaft engine, until in course of time new workings were commenced at about 180 fms. eastward on the course of the lode, and a powerful bull-engine was erected for pumping in an an underlie shaft, which has been sunk upon the angle of the vein. Now, as to the suspension of sinking "Capper's shaft," this was not caused, as "Permian" asserts, by the fear of having to pass through the coal measures, the management having every confidence in finding ore when the shaft is sunk to a depth corresponding with the present angle of the vein, which has, as far as explored, maintained a regular dip of about 30° to 35°. The heading, or cross-cut to the vein, has been driven simply so as to extend from it levels as specify as possible, and thus add largely to the returns of ore. At regular distances, during the continuation of the sinking, other cross-cuts will be driven to intersect the lode until the shaft is down to it. There has been no pyrites met with in the nodules of decomposed red hemati

bed fiven to intersect the lode until the shaft is down to it. There has been no pyrites met with in the nodules of decomposed red hematite iron ore which have been seen in the shale.

Lastly, as to whether the Cae Sais shaft, when it is sunk to its depth, will, or will not, unwater the Mwyndy Mine? This is a matter upon which, having reference to the generally irregular nature of hematite iron ore deposits, it would, I should think, be hazardous for the most experienced miners to express any very decided opinion.

CAPPERS SHIFT CONCLOMERATE

N. M. MAXWELL,
Secretary of the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company (Limited).
Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street, April 20.

THE PROPOSED FLOATING DOCKS AT NEATH.

THE PROPOSED FLOATING DOCKS AT NEATH.

Sir,—I once again refer to an article in one of your valuable Journals in January last, and I ask all the worthy and influential gentlemen of Neath when shall we see the beautiful river of the district floated up? I am much surprised at hearing so much said about the new scheme called the Neath and Brecon Railway, and having to listen to the numerous reports about the contractor buying up the Swansea Canal, and land so very valuable, for the purpose of making a narrow gauge line and building extensive docks at the Mumbles: whereas if that gentleman (the contractor) would only turn to an article in the Mining Journal of Jan. 7 he would at once see that there was a most sultable apot not more than a stone's throw from the point where the Neath and Brecon line joins that of the Vale of Neath to Swansea to make docks, where vessels could in all weathers lie in perfect safety, secure from all unforwards winds, and where they could also be kept afford. It is a mystery that gentlemen of abilities in some things do not endeavour to work with Nature, instead of against her; for instance, in making articlear rivers and docks in altuations which are directly contrary to her, stopping up canals, and spending so much money in going to Taritament for the purpose of getting extensions where they really are not wanted. Why not allow the old company to keep the canal? Just look back some 20 or 25 years, when the Taff Vale Railway was a new concern. Many of the shareholders of the canal sold out for half value, whereas at the present time the shares are worth more than they ever were. But what does the Neath and Brecon Railway wand down in Swansea or the Mumbie Head, the most unlikely place for docks, destroying beautiful scenery and also the hospital, the only place Swansea and the Biack Country have for their lame and intim? Would it not be created in the extreme to deprive them of such a very destrable shelter? And not only would it be the destruction of the afforeasid, but of the oyster

tiants of the district, was to the thousands yet undern, and be a lasting beneat handed own from one generation to another. In a recent Journal I saw the name of Evan Evans mentioned in connection with the sjoicings that were then being colebrated at his colliery, on the occasion of the first coal rejoicings that were then being celebrated at his colliery, on the occasion of the first coal being sent away. I think nothing can be more piessing than these feativities, as they are not only for the day, but have, I believe, a lasting and beneficial influence upon the workmen in general. When the masters are kind, the men treat them with respect and deference. But to come to the point. I only regret that the coal sent away that day was was not shipped in the floating dock. The cost of taking it to Swansas could not have been less than 1s. per ton, to say nothing about damage of trucks, which, with other extras, could not have been any less than 1s. 9d. per ton. I need not enter into figures, and tell you how much this would be per year, sending away coals at the rate of 700 tons per day, which, if shipped in the proposed new dock, would not exceed 3d. or 4d. per ton. The weak before last I observed in your Journal the notice of another festival, which I believe was on a larger scale even than that of Mr. Evans's, to celebrate the coals being sent away for the time from the Dynevor Colliery; and from the point where the tramroad of this colliery joins the railroad to Swansea would be about a stone's throw from that proposed, and the saving would, therefore, be about the same. There are many other large and valuable collieries that would likewise profit by the scheme being brought into action. There are, for instance, the South Resolven and Cafn Mawr Companies, who have commenced their extensive operations. The coals are first-class. Here we may expect a large get, as the acreage is so extensive, and can all he "won" by day levels. There are also several other collieries which may be benefited thereby exactly opposite to the Dynevor Coll Company and Mr. Evans's coal field, and which have the same seams and qualities of coal. The same has been taken by respectable gentlemen from London, with the intention of making it into three companies; and by making a short branch narrow-gauge railway, for which I understand

Mr. Tennant, and a few of the leading firms in Wales visited this present improvements. At that period Neath was not prepared venturous undertakings, and had not become the hive of industry a speculators who were then as ever alive to their own interests did all haffle these schemes. Now, with all these facts before us, the very win our Immediate neighbourhood, the milles of property surrounding; it has remained by Mature for a large town, may we urge upon the to withdraw that absurd idea of going to Swansea and the Mumbies boldly and manly and ald this scheme? I believe that from the humbigreatest nobleman in the neighbourhood they would support the custraightforward and legitimate object; and whever would open straightforward and legitimate object; and whever would open go contrary to Nature and her God. With these few practical remains cribe myself—

A Sincere Well-winner for the Interests

ON QUARRYING AND QUARRIES-No. IL,

ON QUARRYING AND GLORING, Quarry Impects, p.
Sir,—In his first letter, Mr. Samuel Jenkins, Quarry Impects, p.
mises to "confine himself to facts," and he further states that, as a quanmises to "confine himself to facts," and he feels a decided intent

ON QUARRYING AND QUARRIES—No. II.

Sir,—In his first letter, Mr. Samuel Jenkins, Quary Inspects, pomises to "confine himself to facts," and he further states that, as a quarman, it may naturally be expected that he feels a decliner is
asso—that he has been doing quarry drudgery. He has read the best win
on geology and mineralogy; has been much hurt at the uninciplish
manner in which the agent (not named) described the workings, &c. Way using
manner in which the agent (not named) described the workings, &c. Way using
things in a plain way? Its will unravel some of the mysteries, and dispens day
and your readers can judge whether that endeavour to examine some of he meatand your readers can judge whether that endeavour to examine some of he meatbler, and whether his mingle-mangle statements are on a particular man e serbler, and whether his mingle-mangle statements are on a practical man e serbler, and whether his mingle-mangle statements are one as practical man e serand has been so particular in delineating his own capacities, and calline thism;
he has perched himself on the highest peak of fame, and sets he fallquarry man and quarry inspector, and since the self-constituted distinct hism;
ments deviate from "facts," and when he wanders from his fair promises of "manments deviate from "fact," and when he wanders from his fair promises of "manments deviate from "fact," and when he wanders from his fair promises of "manments deviate from "fact," and when he wanders from his fair promises of "manway to every calling, particularly into sen as involve no test of proficieng.

In grant the heart of the parties of the parties of the selfunger to the selfline mysteries and dispersing fogs." It is said that hard-headed men will deally
a quarry inspector; and I do not consider any writer who will qualify amin
a quarry inspector; and if do not consider any writer who will qualify amin
a quarry inspector; and I do not consider any writer who will remain him as
a quarry inspector; and the selfqu

EAST WHEAL LOVELL, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Siz,—The great discrepancy in the reports of Capt. Quentrall and myself mustatinate the adventurers and the public. The truth of my statement has been confirmed by the following eminent agents—Capts. C. Thormas, Wilkins, Rich, Bawden, and Daw, only of whose reports have been printed. I now send, you the report of Capt. Passes, Sent Frances, which you will see also agrees with the others. I am informed that the emittee met yesterday, and appointed Capt. Quentrall manager, and he and Mr. Krit, broker, of Camborne, inspected the mine, and they settlemed the lote at 1004, prishes in the stopes west of the shatt. Capt. Pope inspected the mine of Thornday for a more of the committee, and I hope his report will be forthcoming.

I have offered the committee to prepare a table, whowing the ground removed and traised, with my valuation, as weekly reported, which, with the tin sold (11½ ion) at the unsold (about 5 tons), would prove the accuracy of my reports. Surely this simple mode of settling the question. If Capt. C. Thomas, the company's agen, is been directed to inspect the mine, as usual, all this painful controversy would have been no "bull" or " bear "fight, and a captain well not have been dismissed for telling the truth.—Helston, April 18.

J. Braks.

[We insert this letter of Capt. Burgan; but, as the committee have issued argef, which may be considered as authoritative, we must decline the publication of write controversial communications, unless on matters of fact, leaving the results to previde correctness of the various opinions. The best proof, however, will be the miss of the which must be far more conclusive than interested statements.]

which must be far more conclusive than interested statements.]

Cornish Pumping Engines.—The number of pumping engines reported for Feb. is 37. They have consumed 2921 tons of coal, and links 22-3 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 51,500,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:

Boseawen—70 in.

Carn Brea—76 in.

Carn Brea—76 in.

Coar Brea—76 in.

Coar Brea—76 in.

Great Wheal Busy—Harvey's 86 in.

Great Wheal Busy—Harvey's 86 in.

Set Great Work—Leeds '60 in.

New Rosewarse—Phillips's 65 in.

North Wheal Croty—Travenson's 80 in.

South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.

South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.

Wheal Ludcott—Willocks' 50 in.

Wheal Margery—Welsiey's 45 in.

Wheal Margery—Welsiey's 45 in.

Wheal Margery—Melaley's 46 in.

Sole of A Mine by Public Auction.—Mr. V. Buckland sold by set.

SALE OF A MINE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. V. Buckland sold by andon, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the North Great Work Tin Mine, it that who led the erections thereon. The mine, known as the North Great Wet in Mine, situate in the parishes of Breage and Germoe, on the alope of the Geologiall, Cornwall, is held on lease for 21 years from May, 1863, at a royalty of one-filtent fore the erection of an engine and one-eighteenth afterwards.

The whole we nocked down for 3007.

SALE OF MINE AND RAILWAY SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.-M T. P. Thomas soid by public auction at Garraway's, on Thursday, the following same:
20 Liskeard and Caradon Railway (281, paid) at 161, 8 ditto at 161, 2a, 6d, 56 dis(36, 6s, 8d, paid) at 51, 7s, 20 ditto at 54, 8s.; 792 Badford Consols (foreign same) is
64, 10 ditto at 94, 30 ditto at 104, 50 ditto at 144, 50 ditto at 146, 5

At least 8000 engines will, according to a Pennsylvania journal, begins to the Pennsylvania

WORK IN the Pennsylvanian oil regions this summer.

RAPID CHER OF SEVERE COLD BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAYSS.

"TO Mr. Winnall, Bookseller, 168, High-street, Birmingham.—I had been testife with a severe cold, which grew worse, and a difficulty of breathing, with tightness of the severe cold, which grew worse, and a difficulty of breathing, with tightness of my cheast had entirely left, leaving only a slight cough, which left as tightness of my cheast had entirely left, leaving only a slight cough, which left as day." Sold by all medicine vendors at its 11/2 d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. previously.

HOLLOWAY'S CHEMPLEY.

All manifests of classifiers had lost grey.

TH A That he the share of the mire the fit he maxt is further.

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78, Loud herwith the resolut together wand the roc lode, brok being drait trinsic wor tious capitathe two loc prime in the world which soon breaking a big respect share, as in

bably the syleids stomblack oxide shaft), I de fluence of t deposit of e fore the now being south adic : peach, with water communities are still be

the proper cree, and h by one day abundance

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THE NORTH POOL MINE COMPANY.

At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the North Pool Mine Company,
and it the effect of the company, 78, Lombard-street, on the 10th day of April, 1868,
half at the effect of the company, 78, Lombard-street, on the 10th day of April, 1868,
Passoli:—Mr. R. Tryadinnick (in the chair), Mr. Webber, Mr. Dowell, Mr. Tregetias,
Pressoli:—Mr. R. Tryadinnick (in the chair), Mr. Webber, Mr. Dowell, Mr. Tregetias,
Pressolice of the 30th day of February, convening a meeting for the 13th day of March
Tresolice of the 30th day of February, convening a meeting for the 13th day of March
to this day, having been read,
to this day, having been read,
to the workings of the mine to the present time having been read by Mr.
A report of the workings of

A report of the workings or the mine to the present time having been read by Mr. Besolved:—That the same be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes. Besolved:—That the same se now audited be received and allowed. That the same se now audited be received and allowed. That the slowing gentlemen be the committee of the mine until the next general That the following gentlemen be the committee of the mine until the next general That the slowing receive to the fourth resolution passed at the special general meeting of That having reference to the fourth resolution passed at the special general meeting of the mine since the last meeting, it be an instruction to the committee not to offer for other interesting the special general meeting.

Best general or special general meeting.

For lest, that proceedings be at once taken in the Stannaries Court to enforce payment that all so we in arreas.

the serve that proceedings be at once taken in the Stannaries Court to enforce payment.

Further, that proceedings be at once taken in the Stannaries Court to enforce payment of the coll now in arrear,

of the call now in arrear.

Other and in arrear in the Stannaries Court to the Committee at the offices of that sengany; a discount of 5 per cent. to be allowed on all calls paid on or before the take say of May next.

Is day of May next.

Is day of May next.

That is the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and to Capt. Phillips, for that and astisfactory report and explanations thereon, showing the improved prospects of the property.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM JULY 16, 1864, TO MARCH 18, 1865.

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ty to encourage you by ne your interest in this J. S. PHILLIPS.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company,
Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. Peter Watson in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the
meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 2007, 16s. 6d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

April 17.—During the last quarter we have sunk Michell's flat-rod shaft 3 fathoms, which is now down 13 fms. below the deep adit, shaft cased and divided, pitwork fixed, all complete from surface to this depth. At this level we cut Michell's lode, and have driven west on its course 7 fathoms; the lode for this drivage is 18 in. wide, producing tinatone that would just pay for stamping; at this level we have also cut a plat, and drives cast 3 fathoms; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, and will just pay for driving. The adit level has been driven west 6 fathoms; the lode for this distance has produced occasional stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. At surface we have built a bob-pit at the flat-rod shaft, and completed the fixing of the flat-rods, which is 260 fms. In length, raised and sold during the three months 338 bushels of tinstone, which realised 47.68. 3d. We would remark that it will take about three months from this time to get under the rich bunch of tin gone down in the bottom of the adit, on Steven's lode; so soon as that point is reached it is most likely we shall make large returns, and put the mine in a position to pay dividends.—E. Rookes, J. Pork.

The Chalman moved that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the

iode; so soon as that point is reached it is most likely we shall make large returns, and put the mine in a position to pay dividends.—E. Rockes, J. Pore.

The Chalmam moved that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.—Mr. E. Cooks enquired whether Stevens's lode, referred to in the report, had yielded any mineral in a former working?—Capital Rockes and that it had produced a large quantity of its; indeed, there was a miner working in Wheal Crylis, who states that there were raised from a fathoms of ground upwards of 20001, worth of tin, when the operations were suspended on account of the water. As far as he (Capitain Rogers) could ascertain from the ment that worked there, if the lode were cut of anything like that value, Great Grylis would be almost at once in a dividend state.—Mr. E. Cooks wished to know how long it would be selected in adult there months from the present time, having a cross-cut to drive for about 9 fathoms.

The Chalmam mentioned that a considerable outlay had been incurred in providing the mine with flat-rods for 260 fathoms in length; but as the whole of that additional outlay had been incurred, their costs would henceforth be decreased. The December cost was 1681; January, 1804; but the February cost was reduced to 1291.

Capt. Rockes stated that the cost for the next three months would be between 1204. and 1804, per month.—The SECRETANY, referring to the accounts, stated that at the cost for the next three months would be between 1204. The Chalmam mentioned that he had received a report that morning, the writer of which—a man of great practical authority—referred to the rish bunch of tin gone down below the additional conditions and allowed. A call of 3s, per share was made. The committee of management were passed and allowed. A call of 3s, per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chalman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. Peter Watson in the chair.
Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.
A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 794l. 0s. 7d.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 794£.0s. 7d.

The report of the agents were read, as follows:—

April II.—Fisher's Lede: During the last quarter we have driven the 40 fm. level, ast of Annie's engine-shaft, 23 fms.; the greatest part of this distance has been through productive ground, but the lode is so soft, wet, and expensive in timber that it will not leave any profit on working. Then the being nearly under the flat-red shaft is suspended, and the men are now sinking this (flat-red) shaft, which is down 3 fms. below the 30; the lode is worth 44. per fm.; price for sinking, by six men, 22. per fm. The 30 is driven east of Grylis whim-shaft 14 fms., and has opened a rich piece of ground that will be made available as soon as we make a communication to the pressurer shaft, which we expect to accompilsh in six weeks from this time; the lode in the present end is worth 121, per fathom, and is driving by aix men, at 31. Iss. prim. The 20, east of pressure shaft, has been clear and red group gone gone in the state of the section of the state of the section of the state of the section of t

has any (various), 46, 200 cubic feet, at 2s. 4d, per perch; roofing since, &c., 3400 super-blen dailed by the college of the

value of more than 40,0001., of which 50001, had been expended in the extension of the plant, and 50001, profit given to the adventurers.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A cail of 17s, per ahree was made.

Mr. FURMISTON (the largest phareholder) proposed the re-election of the committee, and in doing so stated that the whole of the proprietors were much indebted to the committee for the manner in which they continued to conduct the affairs of the company. The shareholders were more especially indebted to Mr. Feter Watson, their worthy Chairman, whose services on behalf the company no remuneration could re-pay. He (Mr. Furmiston) had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of the committee, with thanks for past services.—The resolution was put and carried unanimously.—The CHAIRMAN having appropriately acknowledged the vote, the proceedings terminated.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the meeting of this company, held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the directors, reporting upon the first eight months' operations of the company, congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory progress of the business of the company. The accounts, which had been examined and certified by the auditors, showed that, after having paid office charges and other expenses, losses in the fire department, and all adjusted claims for losses, averages, and returns in the marine department, there is a balance on income account of 59,7194, 18-6. 63. The business of the Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company, which had attained a position of considerable importance in the city, has been acquired by the company. In moving the adoption of this report, the Chairman explained that by this arrangement they had secured the services of a secretary thoroughly acquainted with the business, and had also obtained the co-operation of an underwriter second to none in London—Mr. Philip Secretan. As manager of the fire department, Mr. Theobald had been appointed, and he had secured a good amount of premiums, indeed, a larger amount than the directors had hoped for. During the first three months of the present year the fire premiums almoshed amounted to 2700L, and showed that it had gone on gradually increasing. Ho felt assured that when they mist again the directors would be enabled to show the shareholders a good profit. It was proposed to empower the directors to pay interim dividends, it being explained that from the nature of marine assurance business, the exact profits could not be ascertained for at least three years; and, inasmuch as their Articles of Association contained the very proper provision that dividends should not be paid except out of profits actually obtained, the effect was that they were unnecessarily deprived of their profit until they had ascertained the precise amount. By authorising the payment of intorim dividends, by way of interest, they could distribute that which h ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY .- At the meeting of this company, held

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

recent the Albert would prove a most dourship concern.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

With regard to French affairs, we may note that the St. Etienne Collieries (Company is paying a dividend of 5s. 10d. per share. The Rivede-Gier is making a distribution at the same rate as the balance of the dividend for 1864. So is the Loire Mining Company. The dividend of the company conducting the Commenty Collieries and the Fourchambault, Montluyon, Torteron, and La Pique forges and foundries is fixed at 15. St. per share is 18s. per shar

we see Creasot continue to take some supplies principally at Laissey, Deluz, and Souvance. The production of piz, according to the statistical data furnished by the Administration of Mines, should be for a year's work in the two departments 39,472 tons, of a value of 268,4781. The charcoal-made piz, which formerly enjoyed such high repute in the Franche-Comfe district, now finds itself singularly depreciated, in consequence of the competition of the pig of the blast-furnaces of Marseiltes, which is manufactured from the rich minerals of the laie of Elba and Spain. All the efforts of industrials must tend to procure to coke-made pig such qualities that it may be substituted, at least in part, for those worked with vegetable combantible. Of the S9,472 tons of pig produced last year in the Doubs and the Jura, the Doubs contributed 9012 and the Jura 30,460 tons. Of the 9912 tons produced in the Doubs 4500 tons was charcoal-guade rough pig, for refining or casting, made with mineral combastible, and 4455-500s of second-fusion pig. Of the 30,460 tons of pig produced last year in the Jura, 2400 tons were charcoal-made, 24,000 tons rough coke-made pig, 8000 tons cast charcoal-made pig, and 2800 tons cast coke-made pig. The production of from in the district last year was flatfal tons, of which the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jura 21,023 tons. All the from of the Doubs contributed 40,160 tons, and the Jur

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sipal " places" of Germany. At Hamburg, especially, quotations which had be-greatly depreciated of late, have sensibly hardened. The Dutch tin market has principal "places" of Germany. At Hamburg, especially, quotations when has become greatly depreciated of late, have sensibly hardened. The Dutch tin market has remained quiet: an upward tendency which appeared in Banca has carreely been sustained; the article remains without demand at 57 fs. There is no change to note in quotations at Paris, with the exception of Detroit, which has risen from 92l, to 93l, per ton in consequence of the advance noted on the English market. Some blocks of Banca have been sold at Amsterdam to meet the requirements of immediate consumption. At Hamburg, Banca has been more in demand, and prices have been rising; at Berlin and Cologne there has been little demand, and prices have been rising; at Berlin and Cologne there has been little of the demand, and prices have been rising; at Berlin and Silesian since remains firm at Paris at 21l, 16s, per ton. There has been little movement on the Hamburg market, but in consequence of the few sale offers made with regard to since the article has been very firmily sustained in value. At Breslau, with far from active demand, good marks have maintained former quotations. By the new tariff of the direction of the Vieille-Montagne Company ordinary rough zinci is charged at 20l, per ton at the works; roiled xinc, sheets of commerce, No. 5, M. 12s.; No. 6, 3l. 4l.; No. 7, 3l.; Nos. 8, 9, and upwards, 2l. 13s.; sheets for sheathing ships, No. 14, and upwards, 2l. 16s., &c. The selling prices on the Dutch and German markets are mollified as follows, dating from April 10:—For Holland, rough zinc, 20l.; roiled zinc, 25l. per ton.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Easter holidays have interfered with the business of the Mining Share Market, both the Mining and Siock Exchanges having been closed from Thursday afternoon until Tuesday morning. Since then the market has been rather more active than usual, and an average amount of business appears to have been transacted, several improvements having been reported, and created an enquiry for the shares.

WHEAL ESTON and WEST SETON have been less in demand, and elightly receded,—
CLEFORDS are in better request, and quoted higher.—WHEAL BULLERS have been in request, and soone shares changed hands.—WHEAL BASET and EAST BASET are less active, and are quoted lower. — Noiffi Basets have been enquired for at nominal prices.—STRAT Parks are in request at elightly improved rates.—Throrner and Cook's Kitchen have been dealt in at lower figures.—EAST CARN BREAS have changed hands, but are not quite so firm.—North Roserars bave been enquired for at advanced prices, arising from the improved prospects of the mine.—South Conductable have been rather extensively dealt in, and large numbers done at higher prices.—West Tolgue have been in request at minimum prices.—Great Lakeys are less active, and quoted lower.—Franks Milled have been in good request, and done at and vanced prices.—East Green Willed and Wheal Green where the hard of the business of the week at fair market rates.—North Transkerners have been and done at improved rates.—Illicoan Connois have been in good request, and done at improved rates.—Haldon Connois have been in fair request at market quotations.

WHEAL HOPES ARE SOURCH CONDITION CONDITIONS ARE BUSINESS.—WENT DOWNS and HALLEN-BEAGLE ARE in request, at minimum quotations are enquired for, at buyers' prices.—Went work of the week at fair market rates.—Glean Connois have been in good demand, and a great many changed hands at advanced prices, in consequence of a reported improvement.—East which have been in good demand, and a great many changed hands at advanced prices, in

Heritas have been in very good demand, arising from a reported improvement in the mine, and prices have considerably notwneed.—East Vileal Russells have fluctuated, but there are equiries at nominal figures.—Wheal Cremons have been done at lower prices, but left off rather firmer.

East Caladons.—William's shaft is in course of sinking below the 90; the lode intersected by the 90 fm. level cross-cut south is 5 ft. wide, worth 15t, per fm, and as soon as more fully opened on they propose resume the cross-cut in anticipation of cutting the caunter. The 50 cast, on the caunter, is valued at 15t, and west at 12t, per fm. The 50 cast, on new lode, is producing saving work. At Secombe's shaft the 50 is expected to be reached in about a month, when they will cross-cut to the lode. At the 80 cast they have opened up a long and profitable piece of ground, which has been found of better quality than at the 70. Taking into consideration the several points to come off, and the importance of the undeveloped ground at the 90, the manager deems the probability of great discoveries for the future as very good. The sale of 405 tons of copper, effected yesterday, realized 1605t, 11s.

Manke Valley.—Salisbury shaft is sinking below the 112, and the ground improved. The 100 west, on Marke's lode, has averaged from 2 to 3 tons per fathom for 7 fathoms, and is now worth 1 ton, and the eastern end for the breadth carried is yielding 2 tons. A winze from the 90 coming down before this end is worth 3 tons per fm. The 90, 80, and midway west levels, on Rose Down lode, are yielding respectively 1 ton per fathom. The stopes are yielding their usual quantities of ore, the mine generally is looking well, and the future prospects are considered of a more encouraging character. The monthly sale of copper ore, amounting to 440 tons, realised on Thursday 17244. Six.

West Rose Dows.—The operations here are progressing satisfactorily, the enginesshaft is down 12 fathoms below the 30, and preparations making to cross-cut, appears to be in highly

sunk.

UDLIN MINE.—The lode in the back of the 70 east has further improved, and now

801, per fathom; they have not yet cut the lode on the eastern side of the cross
e, but from the indications presented it cannot be far off. All other operations are
easing satisfactorily.

worth 80%, per fathom; they have not yet cut the lode on the eastern side of the crosscourse, but from the indications presented it cannot be far off. All other operations are
progressing satisfactorily.

WEST CHIVERTON IS looking more than ordinarily well, several highly important improvements having taken place. On William's lode the 90 west is worth 100%, per fm.;
the 90 east, 80%; and the 90, east of winze, 100%, per fm. Nos. I and 3 winzes, sinking below the 80, are worth together 160%, per fm. At Burgess's shaft, below the 70 fm.
lavel, there is a good branch of lead, worth from 30% to 40%, per fm. On Valpy's lode
there are two winzes, worth respectively 70%, per fm., and the mine in all other places is
losking remarkably well, and returning the usual quantities of lead. A branch at
Hawke's shaft, below the 90% is yielding I ton per fm. At CHIVERTON MOOR they have
cleared the old engine-shaft to within 2 fms. of the 20% and expect to get to the 30 by the
end of the month.—NORTH ROKEAR is represented to have very much improved in several highly important places, and likely to lead to valuable discoveries, especially in
the 20% west of Prince William's shaft, where the lode has become larger, and going
into highly mineralised ground; and in the 160%, east of eastern shaft, on the north lode,
where there is ore of a rich quality. There are certain indications presented here which
are looked upon by practical and experienced miners as harbingers of a vast lode of copper ore in the direction which the end is approaching. The mine continues to look remarkably well for tin, with every probability of some great improvements in that portion of the sett.

Rasset ASD GNYLLS.—The prospects of this mine are considered very specuracing.

per ore in the direction which the end is approaching. The mine continues to look remarkably well for tin, with every probability of some great improvements in that portion of the sett.

Hasset and Gantles.—The prespects of this mine are considered very encouraging; during the past quarter, 86 tons 16 cwts. of black tin were sold, realising 4500L, leaving a profit of 132L. This would have been considerably increased but for a run which took place at Wheal Fat shaft, and at one time assumed a very serious aspect. The shaft is now repaired, and the returns nearly doubled since. The numerous points of operations are looking very well, showing every probability a present of placing the mine in a good floancial position by the next quarterly meeting.

Carn Camnonne.—The south lode has been intersected at the engine-shaft, 5½ fms. below the 20, were the lode is yleiding 1 ton copper ore per fathom. The 40 west, on the south lode, is yleiding 5 tons per fathom, and the 30 fm. level 2 tons; the same levels east are producing atones of ore, and a winze below the 30 fm. level 1 ton. The 30 fm. level stope, in the back of the north lode, is producing 3 tons. Clark's lode is yielding acome good ore, and likely to greatly improve. The mine altogether is opening out remarkably well.

Resewanke United is represented as opening out very satisfactorily, the lode in the shaft, as well as in other productive places, fully maintaining its size and character. The sale of copper ore last week realised 1266L, being an excess of 266L over the estimation given at the recent meeting.

Rese Walkell Lovell.—The committee appointed at the late meeting to consider the conflicting reports which have been circuiated respecting the position and prospects of the mine, have lessed their report, as well as those of other practical and experienced agents, and from which we learn that the lode in the bottom of the new shaft continues of a rich and productive character, and estimated worth 150L, per fathom, thereby confirming the value set upon the

mase the future sales.

RW WHEAL LOVELL.—A very important discovery has taken place in the 20 west, re they have a rich bunch of tin, reported to be worth full 70t, per fathom. The has been improving for some time past, so that a discovery was fully anticipated.

IUTH LOVELL.—The engine-shaft is in course of sinking, and will take the lode in it 3 fathoms deeper, which is expected to be done in about three weeks. The lode bottom of the north shaft has very much improved during the last few days, and leiding some rich work for tin, and looking to further improve. All the other places peration are progressing very satisfactorily.

JAMES LINE.

From Mr. William Lelean:—The Mining Share Market is still dull, and prices have, in some mines, receded, but without any other cause than the desire on the part of some to sell, without any corresponding response on the part of investors. This has not been confined to the Mining Share Market, however; it has shown itself in all the markets, more or less. There seems to be a general apathy prevailing, prelonged, no doubt, by the strange notions entertained and fostered in some quarters as to the effects on the monetary condition, not only of England, but of all the world, likely to be produced by a sudden close of the American war. Thus it is that there are large sums of money floating about for investment, and for which, in the intering, 2 to 4 per cent. is gladly taken. If mining shares are less affected by this sort of apprehension than many other descriptions of shares are, there are circumstances affecting them that do not so largely affect others. For example, a disappointment occurring in one mine, like that in East Lovell, about which there is still some perplexity, affects, more or less, mining properties that are not only beyond all suspicion, but which are known to be of great and enduring value, paying large dividends now, and certain, from the value of their reserves alone, to pay large dividends for many years to come. The state of feeling in which this adverse influence on good mines originates is well known to those who make it their business to improve every event to the realisation of profit; and the "bearing" of the market is energetically resorted to, in order to aggravate that state of feeling, and thus induce the pressing of atili more shares for sale, and, of course, at still lower prices. I have frequently cautioned my clients against this sort of thing, and again advert to it, because they are in danger from It at the present time. The favourable change in the stock and share markets which I last week noticed was checked, first by the recurrence of that state of listlessness which always

Southern Confederacy; and some of the shares which had been upon the rise again went down, and are still much depressed. Holders should not take alarm at the unfavourable circumstance, and "make bad worse," by forcing sales. If their shares are in good lead or copper mines, especially, they may rest assured that they are all right, whatever fluctuations may be caused by external, accidental, or canningly-devised canses. Why, for example, are Great Laxey shares kept down at 1 to 2 below the price at which they get from time to time in the allocation of shares, which has been equal in value during the last six months, including the reserved shares in the mine itself; and those in Snasfell, to 2t. 18s. per share, in addition to the money dividends? Independently of these bonuses, the money dividends, paid every three months, are at the rate of 50 per cent. on the paid-up capital; and the certainty of this continuing uninterruptedly for many years to come, should place the mine amongst those investments which may be confidently looked to for a regular and unvarying—excepting always in an increase—income. Kevertheless, the price of the shares has gone down, and has not yet permanently recovered the figure which, as I have said, will ensure a purchaser certainly 10 per cent. for his money, exclusive of an occasional bosus, and a market always open, should circumstances induce him to sell. Half-a-dozen other mines—some paying dividends, and others nearly touching the point which will bring them to it, are in like manner, and with as little cause, adversely affected in the market. The circumstance, no doubt, makes a good market for those who wish to buy—to buy in the cheapest market. How long it may continue it is not easy to say, but we may fairly bope for more than a temporary rise in the prices of good thines, as soon as it shall have been seen, as I have no doubt it will, that whatever and whenever may be the termination of the bloody strife on the Western Continent, there is not any good reason to believe that it

the shares are to be had at a moderate figure. The GREAT SOUTH CHIVENTON is going on well; the new lode is improving in both size and richness, and is likely to be found valcable in depth. There are two or three other mines I should like to say something of, but the inexorable demand for space compols me to defer it.

From Mr. Edwardd Cooke:—The favourable change in the weather has produced the effect predicted a few weeks since. The markets for many kinds of securities have experienced a great reaction in prices. Mine shares have not yet been operated to the produce of the progressive class that are now selling at very low prices. Timeroft, Great Laxey, Clifford, Great Yor, Frank Mills, East Caradon, Wheal Ston, among the dividend nines, have been in demand. Among the progressive mines enquired for are North Treskerby, South Condurrow, East Lovell, Illogan Consols, South Darren, West Caradon, East Greaville, Tresavean, Great North Laxey, East Gunslieke, and North Robert. In the latter class there is not a more elligible and cheaper mine to buy into than Illogan Consols. There are several reasons to favour this supposition, and among them are the following:—The abareholders comprise some of the wealthiest and most respectable inhabitants of Cornwall, herefore no one investing in this concern need be at all apprehensive that they will ever be called upon to pay more than their fair proportion of the current costs. These costs are divided pro rata every quarter, the meetings being held on the same day and place as that of Timcroft, which im heir fair proportion of the last reports there are some very interesting points to come off, either of which may be of such a character as to cause the shares to advance to as many pounds as they are now selling at shellings. The calls are very moderate, owing to the economical management of Capt. Teague (the management it is under—no one at all conversant with mining matters would say the shares are not worth 2t. to 3t. per share, all tought the proportion of the teague of th

metal there will be an increased demand for good un mines. All the state and the safe of the will be the best proof of its productiveness.

Trasavean.—At the meding of the adventurers of this mine, held on the 17th inst., the accounts were brought up to the end of March, which, I believe, is almost the only mine in Corawali whose costs are charged so close. After doing this, the balance against the company is only 552, 8s. 104. So that, if the mine were stopped at once, instead of the shareholders being called upon for money to pay off liabilities, they would receive a dividend from the proceeds of sale of machinery. I merely make these observations to show the legitimate manner in which the Tresavean Mine is conducted. A call of 20s. was made, which will suffice to prosecute the mine for four months. In the meantime it is impossible to say what discoveries may be made; but it should be remombered that this mine is on the run of the rich lodes of Old Tresavean, and parallel with those of Trethelian and Brewer, the whole of which mines have returned enormous profits to the shareholders. The manager of Tresavean is Capt. Pope, of the celebrated Wheal Basset Mine. He entertains a very high opinior of the long piece of virgin ground parallel with Old Trethelian and Brewer Mines. If Treavean were divided into 1000 shares, it believe the price of the shares would not be considered at all high at 5t. As it is, there are only 50 shares. At the next meeting they will, probably, be subdivided; therefore, to secure the advantages that may accrue, the shares should be bought at once.—Noirri Roszeana is a mine that will have a great rise in price upon an advance taking place in the price of the mine are better than they have been for a long time. It is not improbable that there will be a considerable rise in its market value ere long.

From Mr. Thomas Spargo:—It is pleasant to observe that the long

shares, and the prospects of the mine are extentioned.

It is not improbable that there will be a considerable rise in its market value ere long.

From Mr. Thomas Sparon:—It is pleasant to observe that the long monotony of bad reports in connection with mining affairs is at last interrupted. There is always a substitution of truth in our old proverbs. There is one which reminds us that "It is a long lane which has no turn," and the friends of mining enterprise must have often thought of these homely words, or the idea which they quaintly express, during the dreary winter, and darkly opening spring through which they have passed. There is a turn at last, and it conducts us into broader paths, and wider and pleasanter prospects. It would neither be prudent nor just to represent the Mining Market as in a fourishing condition. The treasures are indeed to be obtained by patient industry and manly enterprise, but there is not as yet with the general public the heart to seek them, for time has scarcely even yet been given for the general tone of thought and feeling to recover from the suspense and gloom which have during so many months hung over all. But the man who has made up his mind to invest in mining must take for his motto," Minquam dormio." He must watch with sleepless eye all opportunities and seasons, and take honourable advantage of every occasion that opens up a scope for his enterprise. There is nothing in the prices of metals to warrant the wild speculation into which so many was when temporary encour-seements given, but there is sufficient in the general conourable advantage of every occasion that opens up a scope for his enterprise. There is nothing in the prices of metals to warrant the wild speculation into which so many rush when temporary encouragement is given, but there is sufficient in the general condition of the metal trade, and the productions of British mining, to warrant spirited enterprise and warm hope. This is the case more particularly with men who, while they regard great undertakings do not disregard small ones, which often proportionally pay the best. So far as large or small undertakings are concerned, the guiding principle of the investor should be, "Nee timeo, nee sperao," not fearing the bolder, not despising the minor enterprise. The questions with the investors ought to be, the character of the mine, and the way in which it is intended to operate in making it practicable and paying. Besides the improvement in the mining market itself, coliateral neonoragement should quicken the improvement in the mining market itself, coliateral neonoragement should quicken the impulse of investors. The money market is exceedingly favourable. Money is plentiful, a fair rate of interest prevails. In London, Faris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and, indeed, all the great monetary centres, gold waits to be employed. New gold fields open up in both hemispheres, and this is emphatically the golden age, however scarce some may find it at all times, and under all changes. Among the hopes which "brighten on our way," none has had more cheering power than this sumperlike spring. April blooms, with the anticipations of May, and the sums of June cast their glory upon us, just as coming events are said to throw their shadows before. The quickening radiance and breath of spring animate the spirits of men, and consequently the investor who "understands all about mining," and i a desirous of entering upon some honest enterprise, will find more ready co-operations. The effect of wintry weather upon mining operations is not generally understood. In the hills of Waies the surface op

motions of mining districts of wealth and magnitude, and of the leading size constitutes, or have constituted, their importance. It is unnecessary to select the tricts in a topographical series; we shall, therefore, choose for our first in on at present especially attract our attention. It cannot be too carnest in one at present especially attract our attention. It cannot be too carnest in great the public that there are many mines of great value which, however know, we take the public that there are many mines of great value which, however know, when the public that there are many mines of great value which, however know, when the public that there are many the mining for mere specialist financially healthy than real bona fide mining. Investors ahould always reasonable that he men who never invest, but play with mining for mere specialist financially partie, and unworthy a moment's attention. Now, there is an easy method by an intended investor can satisfy himself as to how he should act. Let his control we have a subject to the whole and the satisfy upon the greatest and most profitable enterprises, those of mining, which ally of any that have made a prominent figure in the world. Let us point early upon the greatest and most profitable enterprises, those of mining, which ally of any that have made a prominent figure in the world. Let us point early anywhere, and we may add the most beneficial to society, and the most useful ally of any that have made a prominent figure in the world. Let us point early anywhere, and we may all the most world all of any that have made a prominent figure in the world. Let us point early a sear from that mine, the result of bona fide investor, but it is remarkable, that he has in strong language denounced the share jobbing practices which he has in strong language denounced the share jobbing practices which early the press. It is a very favourable feature in the prospects of actual investors to a vear. It is a very favourable feature in the prospects of actual investors and has

attested progressive mine, and work and wait until its results flow forth with pulse harvest, to the investors reward.

From Mr. George Batters:—The market for mining shares is men active at the close of the week than for some time past. Scott Coenchases han reisen to 3½ 1, 41; North Roskeau, from 111. to 161; West Chivertons from 6th 651, and acveral other shares of merit are enquired for. West Chivertons are, when exception, the safest shares in the market for investment, at 651. They are intrinsically worth over 1001., and the mine is beyond doubt the richest in Cornwall. The 90 eat, 801; the 90, eats of wines, 101; the 70 west, 401. This level has been driven for 120 fms., through a continuous occurs, ore. The winzes on Valpy's lode are worth 701, per fm. each, and other parts an a rich as when formerly reported on. Chivernon, 51, to 5½ 1, in a short time the 71 st. level will be reached. The deepest part of the mine is a little below the 83, and gost progress is being made in the draining and in sinking the engine-shaft, and when the works are accomplished Chiverton will prove no mean rival of West Chiverton. The shares may be expected to quadruple present quotations in the course of the 71s. NORTH ROSKEAR, 161, 181. The present price is less than the calls that have result been paid for the new engines and the laying out of new ore-floors. The sine is divide into only 700 shares, and large dividends may shortly be expected. Two or thus real calls will clear up all the proposed outgoings, when North Roskear will, doublies, has brilliant future. The improvement which has created a demand for the shase in the 205, on Roskear main lode, in the copper department, and also in the 161, on Ordy or Seton lode, and under similar circumstances that Wheal Seton copper diservery as made. The lode, so far as seen, yields I ton of rich ore, worth 101, per 10n, and like to lead to one of the great course of ore for which this district is celebrated.

MINING IN WALES AND SHROPSHIRE-No. I.

MINING IN WALES AND SHROPSHIRE—No. I.

The mining districts of Wales and Shropshire are among the most important lead-producing localities in Europe; they also yield some, although no very considerable quantity of, copper; and the gold-producing rocks of Merionethshire, in whatever sense we regard them, are certainly fill of interest. There are three principal lead-producing districts:—1. The carboniferous limestone range, which traverses Wales and Finithline is nearly north and south direction, from Prestatyn, at the month of the etuary of the Dee, to the Vyrnwy river, considerably south of Oswestry.—2. The Lower Silurian rocks west of the Stiperstones, in Shropshir—a tract about six miles long from north to south, and about four miles with.—And, 3. The extensive range of rocks, of the Lower Silurian age, situated in Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire. Lead mines are also found in the southern counties of the Principality, but too scattered to be grouped into any definite district.

Rich copper mines have been found in Anglesea; large copper deposits have also been met with near Llandudno, on the north coast; and this most all has been also found at several other scattered points in Wales. Cuping and the contract of the country of the coast; and this most all has been also found at several other scattered points in Wales. Cuping and the contract of the contract of the coast; and this most all has been also found at several other scattered points in Wales. Cuping and the contract of the contract of the contract of the country of the contract of the contract

Rich copper mines have been found in Anglesea; large copper deposits have also been met with near Llandudno, on the north coast; and this metal has been also found at several other scattered points in Wales. Cupiferous sandstone is found in Shropshire; and has recently been attempted to be worked near Rednal, on the Chester and Shrewsbury line. Gold, as we all know, is mostly confined to Merionethshire. The coming samer will, probably, decide practically whether this metal will, or will not, be able to be commercially produced in England; consequently, the sporanching months will be of great interest in this district.

The lead districts of Flintshire and Denbighshire extend in extense length, taken the limits I have defined, for about 45 miles. The northers portion of this field, extending from Talargoch to Llandegia, is situated in Flintshire, and includes the districts of Holywell, Halkin, and Mold, which have produced some of the richest lead mines ever known in England. Ta-

Flintshire, and includes the districts of Holywell, Halkin, and Mold, which have produced some of the richest lead mines ever known in England. The largoch has been worked continuously for a great number of years, and is now again one of the richest lead mines in Wales. Pant-y-glo, further soult on the Halkyn Mountain, yielded upwards of 70,000l. per anoun profer many years; and, in 1802, is said to have divided upwards of 100,000l. Hendre Mine, worked from 1837 to 1850, returned 27,523 tons of lead or, and divided a profit of 119,000l. The Milwr Mines have yielded serent fortunes; and Trelogan, Maes-y-Safn, and several others, have been a various times very rich. South of Llandegla, about the boundary of the counties of Flint and Denbigh, the limestone range is thrown by the great traced for a distance of about 60 miles west, through Bala Lake and the coast of Merionethshire. This fault, besides its great vertical throw, also shifts the limestone range of Denbighshire about four miles east. Southward of this fault the mining district of Minera comes in, stretching to the Llangollen valley, where the limestone range is again severed by another great fault, throwing up the great cliffs known as the Eglwysig rock, as the north of the vale of Llangollen. South of this, to the Vrnwy, the limestone range is not known to be metalliferous.

The magnificent success of the Minera Mine during several working is too well known to required evelling on. It has returned at least 100,000 tons of lead ore, and, probably, yielded 700,000l. profit. During the profit of 300,000l. During the last year for which the accounts are published, ores to the value of 103,293l. were returned, and dividends distributed amounting to 59,850l., or 33l. 5s. per 1806 share. The Minera veins are all faults—branches, probably, of the grest Denbighshire fault—and have altogether a downthrow to the north of about 350 yards; indeed, most of the veins in the Flintshire and Denbighent of the second of the seast that the seast that the seast that the se have produced some of the richest lead mines ever known in England. The

and dividends distributed amounting to 59,850L, or 33L 5s. per 1800s share. The Minera veins are all faults—branches, probably, of the grest Denbighshire fault—and have altogether a downthrow to the north of about 350 yards; indeed, most of the veins in the Flintshire and Denbighshire district throw the strata more or less, but none other to this exist. Along the whole length from north to south of this band of metalliferon strata, the beds dip east, except, perhaps, at the very northern extremity, about Talargoch; and the denuded edges of the different beds become specessively exposed, in an ascending series, as we proceed from west to est. The lower strata, lying on the Silurian rocks, are essentially calcarous, and are classed as carboniferous limestone. Overlying these, and, come quently, succeeding them on the east, are the sandstone or grit beds, classified as Millstone grit; and covering these, and, consequently, succeeding these again on the east, come the Coal Measures. Now, although the rist penetrate the whole of this Carboniferous group (and sometimes evan its side indiscriminately productive in the various measures. Certain measures if found to be almost wholly unproductive, and are, consequently, classed as "barren." Others produce ore only in small quantities—sufficiest, penhaps, to be profitably worked on a very small scale, but affording to expend for extended workings. While others are found by experience to product in measures. The knowledge of the succession of these measures is the very expense of the succession of these measures is the very expense of the succession of these measures is the strough losses which have followed, within the last few years, the eviting of numerous little takes lying to the north and west of Miners. The sign of numerous little takes lying to the north and west of Miners. The sign of numerous little takes lying to the north and west of Miners. The sign of numerous little takes lying to the north and west of Miners.

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expensive, orresponding to the control of the contr

April 22, 1865.

Come into an entirely different district geologically. Looked at on the surface, or on a map, the position of these takes with regard to Minera serface, or on a map, the position of these takes with regard to Minera serface, or on a map, the position of these takes with regard to Minera seems everything that could be desired, but regarded geologically, it is at seems everything that could be desired, but regarded geologically, it is at seems everything that to reach the bearing measures of Minera, it would be one of the carbon for the thing of the old mine, to find the same measures in which the ore made there in such valuable quantities.

Now, with regard to the western ground. The lowest (and, consequently, most western) member of the carboniferous limestone—that lying questly, most western) member of the carboniferous limestone—that lying questly, most western) member of the carboniferous limestone—that lying directly on the Silurian slates, or "blue-stone"—is characterised by a special mineral character. It is compact, generally whitish, with a considerable crystalline stracture in its parts. Now, this western or "white" limeshold to afford a mine on a large scale. In it the veins produce surface some has never, throughout the Flintshire or Denbighshire district, been selected as in depth, and, in fact, forms in mere squats, utterly inadequate in value to afford any remuneration for regular workings. As this member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and, probably, will long member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and, probably, will long member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and, probably, will long member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and, probably, will long member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and, probably, will long member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and, probably, will long member of the series is generally dry, it has long, and probably generally in the series of the series is generally dry, it has lon

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FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN.—For the period from March 8 to March 27 Capt. Trelease reports that at Quenangen Cedar's lode has not undergone any material cases, which altogether exhibits a promising appearance, especially in the last part of the bottom, where there are good proportions of ore, equal to any seen in this discovery. The other parts of the stope are still subject to sudden changes. There is no material alteration to note in the pitches. The weather is tolerably steady at present, but estremely cold and winterly, so that they cannot reckon on doing much towards ore dessing for some time.

ALESS AND QUENNAGEN.—For the period from March 8 to March 27 cold. Triess reports that at Quanagen Codar's tool has not undergone any material cases, which alogather exhibits a promising appearance, especially in the last part (in bottom, where there are good proportions of ore, equal to any sean in this discover. The other parts of the stope are still subject to sudden changes. There is no the control of the stope are still subject to sudden changes. There is no interest of the stope are still subject to sudden changes. There is no improvement. The lode in the third level, west of San Juan shaft, there is no improvement. The lode in the third level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is no improvement. The lode in the third level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is no improvement. The lode in the third level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is a long that spend had off ordring. In the third level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is a long lode of alcerous spar, spotted throughout with lead. The second level, west of Navarra's wars, not insecond level, and of an Artiano shaft, are holed, and have opened a long wars, and the second level, and of an Artiano shaft, are holed, and have opened a long wars, and the second level, and of an Artiano shaft, are holed, and have opened a long wars, and the second level, and of a kindly appearance, worth 1 ton per from. In the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from. In the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from. In the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from. In the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from the second level, set of San Enrique thinks promed, worth 1 ton per from the second level, set of San Enrique the second level, set of San Enrique the second level, set of San Enrique the second l

stope west of Rogers's fire lode yields 3 tons per fathom, but is slow for enting. The 30 fm. level, east and west of Bray's, continues good, and no change has occarred. The winze below the 20, on the west of this, yields 5 tons, and that on the east is still poor.—Wellington: The lode in the level west of Granelit's yields 2 tons per fathom. The stopes east and west of Rows's winze, west of Crase's, are worth 2 tons each. The stopes east of Bray's is yielding about 3 tons per fathom, and is likely to continue at this rate. The stope on the the west of Knight's fire lode yields 2 tons per fathom. We are cross-cutting at the bottom of Knight's shaft, but have not yet met with anything of importance. The stopes cast and west of Colling's shaft are yielding about 2 tons per fathom each. The stopes on the fire lode, west of Grenfell's, are yielding on an average 2 tons per fathom. Each rot because a proper station and the stopes of the fire lode, west of Grenfell's, are yielding on an average 2 tons per fathom. The tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity, and the men are carning wages. We are getting more severe weather than we did in the early part of the winter, which is somewhat interrupting our surface arrangements.

SANTA BARBARA (Gold).—Capt. Bryant, Pari, March 13: Reduction Department: Stamped from Feb. 20 to date—No. 1 shaft and bottoms, 211 tons; No. 2, 158, tons—together, 368 tons. The gold will be cleaned up so as to be forwarded as usual or the 25th.—Mine: The lode in the shaft is still about 5 feet wide, and in the stopes south 7 feet; in No. 2 bottoms the lode is also smaller, being from 6 to 9 ft. wide. The stull and trammoad, with launders for carrying off the water, are completed over this bottom, and we are now working over the stopes southward, at and above the adit level, where the lode is form 7 to 9 feet wide. There has been very little sunk at the shaft during the past month, our progress being retarded by means of surface water, as reported in my last, but I am happy to inform you that

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

SILVER ROSE appears to be opening well, and bids fair to be a prize. Fine stones of lead have been broken from the lode whilst clearing a shallow winze in the bottom of the addit level, and a good parcel of work is now at surface. There are several other lodes yet to be seen, and at a small expense, so the adventurers appear to have a valuable property. The manager's report will, no doubt, appear in the Journal, and give fail information.

CASHWELL.—This property has further improved, and 60 tons of lead ore will be sold in a few days, and regular sales will now be made. Two ends have become rich, and, considering the extent of royalty, it would seem that this mine has a promising future before it. The Mydraulic-engine is working well.

TREWOLLACK WHEAL ROSE.—This mine, situated to the north of East Wheal Rose, is about to be worked by a limited liability company. A considerable amount of exploratory work was done some years since in the driving of adits, in the sinking of an engine-shaft 30 fms. deep, and other trial shafts to a considerable depth. The lodes were intersected at the 20 and 30 fm. levels, and several tons of rich silver-lead ore were raised. The property has not been worked for something like 20 years, when operations were discontinued on account of the then low price of lead, inadequate machinery, and want of necessary capital. There are 32 shares, of 2001. each, of which amount 32001. will be reserved as working capital, and the remainer for the purchase of the property. WHEAL PAR.—We hear that at a general meeting, on Thursday last, in consideration of the present depressed state of the tim market, the adventurers in this mine had the courage to suspend the returning of their tin, and to continue driving the ends and sinking the shaft, so as to develope the mine until more prosperous times. They also determined to at once return the iron ore from the cross-course, which is a large and valuable lode, and aiready laid open for a considerab

Communication between Railway Passengers and Guard.—A very neat apparatus, designed by Lieut. Stansfeld, of the Indian Army, has been exhibited at the Railway Clearing House during the past week by Messrs. Herring and Son, of Chertsey. He proposes a suitable line, or wire, on each side of the carriage, and communicating with alarams at each end of the train in the guards' vans. There is an indicator-box, the sides of which fail down when the apparatus is brought into use, so that the precise piace in the train from which the signal is given can be at once ascertained. The advantages claimed for the arrangement are that it cannot be used without showing the passenger who pulled the lever, whilst it is instantly refitted by the guard after use, is inexpensive, and adaptable to all carriages.

An Carriages.

NECESSITY FOR SAFETY-CAGES.— A serious accident, which might easily have been prevented by the use of a safety-cage, occurred at Rodinghead, near Cumock, Ayreshire, the result being the death of three men, who were being drawn up at the time. As such a safety-catch as that invented by Mr. Aytoun could be attached for certainly not more than 21,, there is no excess for the constant

ECONOMY IN IRON REFINING.—Messrs. Woodward, of Queen's Foundry, Ancoats, has introduced a new mode of producing the blast in cupola furnaces, the improvement being that the air is drawn in by the admission of steam above the charge, upon a somewhat similar principle to the steam blast in locomotives. It is stated that the extreme simplicity of the invention causes wonder that so valuable a discovery was not made long since. A further improvement is projected; it is proposed to surround the upper portion of the cupols with a boiler, which will supply steam to the cupols at a still further reduction on the present trifling cost. Several large fromworks are already applying the invention to their present cupols, and it is anticipated that in a few years the smelting as well as the refining process will be carried on in this way.

BADIN'S METHOD OF REDUCING FRICTION.—This patent, specified by MADIN'S MIFTHOD OF INCLUDING FRICTION.—Inis patent, specified by Mr. Henry, the patent agent, Fleet-atreet, and patented in his name as a communication, consists in forming the shaft or revolving appliance, whereof the friction is to be reduced, with a collar, caused to work against an apparatus, consisting of a moveable or turning piate, fitted to a stationary piate, and bearing against balls, which work between the moveable and the stationary piates, and are kept duly apart by radial arms, connected with a boss on a central axis passing through the plates.

Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN, of the Royal Exchange, has just issued his "Stock, Share, and Finance Register," which is to be continued monthly; and, if we may form a judgment of the future numbers from the present, we can speak of it as a very useful addition to the monetary and commercial periodicals of the day. It is fall of all sorts of information that must be appreciated by investors, seems to be carefully done, and is well written, moreover, especially in its review of the month, and its "Talk about Mines and Mining."

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, April 20: We are making fair progress with sinking Prosper engine-shaft below the 16, considering the nature of the ground, which is somewhat hard. In the 16, weat of Prosper engine-shaft, the lode is about 1½ fit wide, and carrying a little tin; I am expecting an improvement in this and shortly. The stopes in the back of this level-continue equally as productive as last reported, and the ground has become much easier for working. At surface we have several hands engaged making a large reservoir to contain the surplus water given by winter storms for summer use, and for the accompliabment of this work we have been able to select a piece of ground with such natural advantages as will render the cost comparatively small. On the dressing floors also we are very busy cleaning our tin, which we intend taking to market in about a fertnight from this time.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, April 20: In the middle adit level cross-out south we have intersected a branch underlying south, containing spar, mandio, prian, and spots of copper ore. In the cross-cut north the ground still continues wet and spare for progress.

some also we are very casy cleaning our tin, which we intend taking to market in about a single from this time.

Billion from the street of the stree

places spotted with lead. I am inclined to think we have yet about 5 fms. to drive a preach the north wall of the lode. The ground here, also, is hard, but I am daily expecting a discovery, and should we be so lucky as out ore at this point, its value to the mine will be great, as giving an additional source for returns. The stope in bottom of the 40 is without change, producing 1½ ton per fms. In the tribute pitch the men are making fair wages.

Fursh, 1970

adit, and I have every reason to believe that we shall find it a productive one for many fathoms in length.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, April 18: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is a little more favourable. The engine still continues to work well; the water is little, and we are getting on well with all our surface work.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, April 15: In the 74, east of engine-shaft, the yield of sulphur or is just the same in quality and quantity as last week. Nothing calling for remark has occurred in the 54, west of engine-shaft, since with a diver as for some Hense past. In the 18 fm. level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, each end is producing the usual quantity of copper ore. The 10, east of Kempson's shaft, is locking well indeed for copper copper. I cannot say the 10, ast cross-road shaft, presents so cheering an aspect as last week, but I anticipate a change for the better in course of the week, as coon as the end is advanced a few feet more.—The stopes on the great copper and other lodes: On the whole, each point of operation maintains its yield of ore, of a rather better percentage than heretofore.

CORNUBIA.—T. Parkyn, April 20: The 10, on great north inde, driving east, has greatly improved since lead report; in fact, I never saw the look looking so promising as at greatly improved since lead report; in fact, I never saw the look looking so promising as at greatly we are driving the end on the course of the look, at \$1, per fathom, and the appearance of the look, I believe we are getting into another fick about of the further cent than has been ever seen in the mine before, as we have driven this end aims and the look end aims and the look end aims and the look end of the further cent than any other level in the saint, and the look end aims and the look end of the look of look o

with occasional stones of lead. The lode in the adit north is yielding good stones of lead, and promising to improve.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James. April 20: The 85, east and west of Hallett's shaft, is much as last reported. In the 76, east of Hallett's, the lode is small, producing a little ore, but not of much value. In the 75, east of King's shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth about 51, per fathom, but is leaving a better lode both in the back and bottom. In the 75, west of King's, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 161, per fm. In the 65, west of King's, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 161, per fm. In the 65, west of King's, are worth respectively 101, and 71, per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 65, east of King's, are worth respectively 101, and 71, per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 65, wast of King's, are worth respectively 161, per fathom. We calculate to sample on Tuesday next about 180 tons of our usual two well as the sample on Tuesday next about 180 tons of our usual country of the 181 to 181 tons of our usual transfer.

quality ore.

EAST ST, JUST UNITED,—J. Carthew,P. Casley, April 18: We are making very good progress with our work here. We have four men and two boys cutting down Ageworth shaft, which we expect to complete to the deep adit by the end of the month. In the Cranjack engine-shaft we have fixed the skip-road to the adit level, and intend to clear up below the adit at once; we are now forcing a bob at this shaft, and fiat-road to the control of the month of the control o

and clay, five masons building engine-bouse, three carpenters, two men and boys sawing timber, and two blacksmiths.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Naucarrow, April 18: We have in the past week driven 6 ft. west on what we cut in the cross-cut, which has much improved in appearance, contains more mundle, and is letting out more water, but the underlie is so little that we cannot say whether it is the lode we were driving to cut or not; still this little underlie is favourable to the production of ore. The lode in the 30 cast is composed of mundle, peach, and a little tin. The stope in the back is worth 71. per fm. The lode is not taken down in the pitch below the 12 cast.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—R. Pryor, J. Garland. The content of the following the production.

ten down in the pitch below the 12 east.

AST WHEAL ELLEN.—E. Pryor, J. Garland, T. Corfield, April 13: We have set
following barnains to-day: —The deep adit level to drive cast of cross-cut, on Bargnna's lode, by four men, at 31. 13s, per fathorn; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed o
ndic, peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. The deep adit level to drive east, on the
lode, by two men, at 31. 10s, per fathorn; the lode is large, and of a promising chater. We propose driving this end 4 or 5 fathoms intriber, and then cut through it, a
lich point the south wall of the lode will be very near the clvan course, which we red ag an important feature.

which point the south wall of the lode will be very near the elvan course, which we regard as an important feature.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 19: There is no change in the shaft, sinking below the 75, since our last advice. The lode in the 75 cars is 15 in. wide, of quartz and atones of black ore, with a little tin. The ground in the 75 cross-cut north is very favourable for driving, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 75 west is 4 ft. wide, and yielding good ore and tin, worth 18: per fm.—A strong and very kindly lode. The lode in the 65 west is 18 in. wide, yielding ore and tin, worth 81. per fm. The lode in the stopes below the 55 is worth 4 tons of ore, with good work for tin. Two stopes above this level are worth 10/. and 84. per fm. The lode in the wines sinking below the 55 west is 15 in. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 83. per fashom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, April 19: I have been underground to-day. The shaftmen are still engaged taking down the tin ground west of the new shaft below the 40; the lode is full 6 ft. wide, and quits maintains its former value—1001, per fm. At the Turopike shaft the men are sinking without a lift. There will be a parcel of tin ready for sale on Monday next.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 18: Homersham's Shaft: The 140 is girlven east about 2 ms.; the shaftmen will now commence taking down skip-

nat the numpike smart the men are sinking without a lift. There will be a parcel of tin ready for sale on Monday next.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 18: Homersham's Shaft: The 140 is driven east about 2 fms.; the shaftmen will now commence taking down skiphed in the bottom of the 130, and bring down skip-road, &c., from the 130 to the 140. The ground in the winzs sinking below the 130 is favourable—good progress has been made. In the 130, driving east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundle, and copper ore, producing saving work. In the 130 fm. level, driving east and west of Soper's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part that has been carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundle, and copper ore, producing saving work. In the 77, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundle, and stones of yellow copper ore. In the cross-cut, driving north in the 83, west of Hitchina's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable, and good progress has been made. The branches contain copper ore.

J. Higheards. April 20: Homersham's Shaft. The Action of the stone of the sto

contain expper ore.

J. Richards, April 20: Homersham's Shaft: The 140 has been driven east 2 fms., and the men are now engaged bringing down the skip-road from the 130 to the 140. In the winza sinking below the 130 the ground, although not so easy, is still favourable for exploration. In the 130 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and yields saving work of copper ore. In the 130, both east and west of Soper's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, 4 feet only is being carried; it is composed of

capel, prian, mundic, quartz, and black exide of copper—saving work, and is very prometing. In the 77 east, west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is most of the lode, the lode is most of the lode, the lode is a few wide, composed of quartz, mundic, flookan, peach, and good stones of yellow copper ore. In William's cross-cut north, at the 85, west of Hitchins's shaft, the ground continues favourable, and small branches are being met with containing copper ore.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, April 19: We have been a little delayed in sinking this week. By close examination near the 40, in a set of linings, we discovered the main rot to be in a delapidated state. To prevent an accident occurring, and having rod in hand, we thought it advisable to change it on Friday. The sinking was, however, resumed on Monday with the utmost vigour. No material alteration in the ided since our last.—Smith's: In the 60 east the leading part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of prian, mandic, blends, peach, quartz, containing occasionally a little tin, and water issuing freely—a kindly lode.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Packey, C. Merrett, G. Job, April 17: Trathan's Lode: In the 250, east of Bottrall's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundie, and a little copper ore, but not anticlent to value. In the 260 east the lode is 2 ½ ft. wide, worth 30.1, per fm. In the 270 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30.1, per fm. In the 270 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30.1, per fm. In the 270 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 31. per fm. In the 270 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 32. per fm. In the 30 east of 10 ft. mide is 3 ft. wide, worth 31. per fm. In the 30 east of 10 ft. per fm. In the 270 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 32. per fm. In the 30 east of 10 ft. per fm. In the 200 west of 10 ft. per fm. In the 200 west of 10 ft. per fm. In the 200 east of 2 ft. wide, worth 31. per fm. In the 30 east of 10 ft. per fm. In the 30 east of 10 ft. per fm. In the 30 east of 10 ft. wide, worth

114 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, composed of quarts, prian, and copper ore, worth for the latter 8l, per fm.; this lode is standing in whole ground to the east of the cross-course.

FRANK MILLS,—J. P. Nicholis, John Cornish, Richard Andrew, April 19: In the 115 north, on the west lode, we have not much change to notice; the end is still yielding ½ ton of good quality lead ore per fathom, and presenting the elements for an early improvement. No alteration has taken place in the north end, on the east lode, in this level. We have extended the cross-cut east from the 100 north, on the west lode, about 7ft., without, however, intersecting any more lode; the men, therefore, have resumed driving north. The north stope, in the back of this level, is yielding 12 owns, and the wide stope in back of the stope in back of the 45 is yielding 2 tons, and the wide stope in back of the same level, to the south, 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. All other operations are much the same as reported last week. We purpose sampling to-morrow (Thursday) 78 tons of No. 1 and 35 tons of No. 2, making a total of 320 tons of lead ore for the current three months.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—William Doldge, April 19: In No. 1 north lode, in the 40 saxt, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel and spar, and producing a little tin—promising to improve. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding work of the same quality as for some time past. The 40 cross-cut north has been extended 3 fathoms since the meeting; and no lode-bearing vein being intersected, we have stopped driving. As there is a very large stream of water flowing from the elvan in this cross-cut (from which we think the engine can be released by putting in a dam), we are making preparations for so doing, and as soon as it is completed we shall resume sinking the shaft with all possible speed.

GAWTON OOPPER,—Geo, Rowe, April 15: The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north

we think the engine can be released by putting in a dam), we are making preparations for so doing, and as soon as it is completed we shall resume sinking the shaft with all possible speed.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, April 15: The ground in the 50 cross-out, north from now engine-shaft, still continues of a good description, and highly mineralised as we approach the lode. Our progress in driving is satisfactory, and we hope to accomplish the present contract of 20 fms. in the coming week. There is no change in the character of the lode in the 36 west since last reported on, it being still worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

GOGINAN.—April 18: The lode at the 100, going east of Glibertson's shaft, is from 3 to 4 feet wide, very hard, with large flasures and a great deal of spar, containing good stones of lead ore; not so good as last reported. Nothing of importance as yet has been meet with in the cross-cut south at the 80. The lode at the 70, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 3 feet wide, and will yield 11 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No change to notice in the cross-cut south at the 60, or deep adit level. The three pitches in the old part of the mine are yielding on an average 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathow. No change to notice in the cross-cut south at the 60, or deep adit level. The three pitches in the old part of the mine are yielding on an average 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No change to notice in the companies of the state of the mine are yielding to each of the companies of the companies of the state of the mine are yielding to each of the companies of the companies of the companies of the state of the mine are yielding to each of the state of the mine are yielding to each of the state of the state

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, April 20: The engineers are making good progress in the erection of the 50-in. cylinder-engine. The other buildings and operations are going on favourably.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, April 15: I consider, after a careful examination of the mines underground throughout, that our prospects were never better that at the present. The main engine-sheft sinking below the 210 is now down 4 fathoms, and the lode is 6 feet wide, rich in biende, worth at least 10 tons per fathom. In the 210 end, driving north of the Welsh shaft, the part of the lode on which we are driving has began to show signs of improvement, being now large, and containing a little lead, blende, and copper. The 200 end is without change. The lode in the 190 has greatly improved; in the end it is 4½ feet wide, rich in blende and lead, worth 80f, per first, this being in whole ground is of great importance. In the 180 end the lode is 6 ft. wide, and nearly solid throughout in blende. The 165 continues without any importance has general meeting, a considerable but only very temporary falling off; it having again furchers access adds greatly to the already long run of continuous rich lead ground before discovered in this distinct part of the mines; and as the 110 is about leaving what may be termed Dumbell's ground, and entering hitherto unexplored ground towards Agnesh, every additional and aimost inestimable value in the future of the mines the wards Agnesh, every additional and aimost inestimable value in the future of the mines over will be of additional and aimost inestimable value in the future of the mines over will be of additional and aimost inestimable value in the future of the mines in the value in the nature of the mines over will be of additional and aimost inestimable value in the future of the mines over will be of additional and aimost inestimable value in the future of the mines over the process of the proce 2001. per lathom. GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, April 19: The ground and the

worth 151, per fm. for tin and copper ore. The stope in bottom of the 1s Offord's shaft, the lode is 4½ feet wide, worth for copper and tin 22, per in the 130, driving east from said shaft, is unproductive. The ground in the 130, driving east from said shaft, is unproductive. The ground in the cut, south of Harvey's shaft, is hard. The lode in the 110, driving east from said shaft, is still disordered by the shale. In the 100, driving east of the shaft, is still disordered by the shale. In the 100, driving east of the shaft with the 100 in the visit is worth 351, per fathom for tin. The lode in the visit is worth 351, per fathom for tin. The lode in the visit for m Mathew's shaft, it a feet wide, worth for 114, per fm. The lode in driving east from the said shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 121, per fm. for it commenced to tries from the said evel against Walker's shaft. The 100 shaft, sinking below the 70, is worth for the part carried, 10 feet wide, for tin and copper; the stope in back of this level is suspended in coaseguir. In the 50, driving east from Mathew's shaft, in lode is one wide it in the 100 driving east from Mathew's shaft, in lode is one wide. It is the 100 driving south from W is favourable, and letting our more water. We have commenced to build in readiness to receive the engine.

is favourable, and letting our more water. We have commenced to build the same whim house, between Mathew's and Walker's shafts; no time shall be lost in suiting in readiness to receive the engine.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—W. Chappell, April 20: The lode in No. I shaft must taking it size and former value, with strong indications of further improved in the north-western shaft the water at present is too much to be kept by manual law, but in the course of a few weeks we hope to be able to resume the shafts; the lasts the bottom of this shaft is producing rich stones of tin, although only sent fine, the water at present is too much to be kept by manual law, but in the course of a few weeks we hope to be able to resume the shafts; the lasts the bottom of this shaft is producing rich stones of tin, although only sent fine, where the lode is composed of prian, quartz, producing tin throughout, and loss my promising to make a rich lode for tin.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Julian, F. Francis, S. Harris, April 19: We as pagessing favourably with the sinking of Metal shaft. The 184, east of this shaft worth 351, per fm.; the rise in the back of the 184 west is worth 501, per fm.; the life sex worth 351, per fm.; the life sex worth 351, per fm.; the life sex worth 352, per fm.; the life sex worth 353, per fm.; the life sex worth 354, per fm. The 162, west of Metal, is worth 350, per fm.; in the life sex the lode is completed, and the shaft resumed sinking; the lode in bottom of shaft sex worth 354, per fm. The 162, west for livey's, is worth 604, per fm. The life sex the lode in this end is not taken down, we therefore not able to value the full width of the lode. The rise in

mine is in good condition and working well. Our sale of the for March will be the 70 tons.

— T. Julian, F. Francis, S. Harris, April 20: We are glad to say the 176, said Metal, is still improving. Itsey's shaft is also a little better in the east end. GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, April 19: No change in Gwyn Like adit end since last week; the ground is still hard, and the lode small. The lode it shaft is also without change. The water is getting quick in coming out of the some of the shaft, which, in my opinion, is a good indication of an open lode. No lode in shaft; shaft, which, in my opinion, is a good indication of an open lode. No lode into down in Gwydyr stope or middle level for the month. We shalt take it down at week. I have only four men in Gwydyr Liifion end, and four in the shaft; ye, all cannot possibly get any more for the present, I sent to Ireland a fortnight go for an and gave them all the encouragement I could. I had a reply this morning to say the good men are scarce there also. You hardly ever see a strange miner here looking it work, as you do in some places. You may be sure I am doing my utmost topshilap forward; in fact, I cannot do any more than I am doing.

HALLENBEAGLE.—Edward Richards, Richard M. Kitto, April 15: At Pinnight engine-shaft, sinking below the 44, on north lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12; ft. wide, worth 12; ft. wide, worth 12; ft. wide, when he is a 2½ ft. wide, when he is a 2½ ft. wide, worth 12; ft. wide, the link is 2½ ft. wide, the make harrow-road, is 1 ft, wide, worth 5/t. per fm. The water is dmility fastthroughout the mine.

HALEWOOD.—J. Race. April 17: At Scar Head No. I stops is locking will we.

worth 161, per fm. In No. 3 winze, sinking below the 44, on north lode, thinking 2\% ft. wide, worth 251, per fm. The lode in the stope east of No. 3 winze, in both of the 44, to make barrow-road, is 1 ft. wide, worth 51, per fm. The water is shilling fast throughout the mine.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, April 17: At Sear Head No. 1 stope is looking well, werk 1\% ton of ore per fathom. Stope No. 2 is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and intil the improvement at Trough Low level; it is worth \% ton of ore per fathom, and intil the improvement at Trough Low level; it is worth \% ton of ore per fathom, and intil the improvement at Trough Low level; it is worth \% ton of ore per fathom, and intil the more of the No. 4 lode is 1 ft. wide, more of the 10 ton of th

in sinking. In the 70 cast we have not cut the lode east of the cross-cours relativistil letting out a quantity of water. The stope in the back of this level is worth sit per fathorn.—West Mine: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the shabelow the 10 fm. level.

MINERA UNION,—Wm. T. Harris, April 20: Brabner's Shaft: The pitch nother No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 80, is worth 1½ to of flead ore per fm., and very promise ing. The pitch in the back of this level is the same as leat reported. The pitch in back of the level, south of No. 2 winze, has rather improved, now worth 1 to so large per fathorn. The pitch in bottom of the 60 is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The bid in Williams's shaft, sinking below the 40, yields a little lead, and improving away down. The lode in the pitch in bottom of the 50 is the same as last reported. will 3 tons of lead per fathorn.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, April 19: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking leave the 62 is stiffer for sinking through than at the commencement of the month; in water, too, is on the locrease, which we may natually expect. The branch, robanferred to in my pravious reports, has diminished to a mere thread, which we have the south. At the north part of the shaft we meat with a dropper of ore and spaces atomally. The lode in the stope in the back of the 62 cast is large and hard, but not shower, should it not improve shortly we shall try another place in the laws. When the same the south is the shaft being sunk in the man had resumed sinking the winze, where the lode is very large and hard, producing stoned ore occasionally. We hope to get our parcel of ore at Barastaple, and tamping by a carry or middle part of next week.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, April 15: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sisk bids the 107, by eight men and four boys, at 351, per fathom; lode 37 th, wide, composite than usual, in consequence of the shaft being sunk in the country. The loft before shaft, by our men, at 40 are fathom; lode 47 th, wide, composite shaft, by sight near y in a moderately productive look for lead and blende, and the stopes in the roof continue to visid largely, worth in some places where the fine does is argued that usual from 196.

GEAT NORTH LOWNS,—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, April 19. The ground and the control of the control

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with the development of the control of the control

is a change for the better. The lode in the 64 west is yielding its former quancopper ore, worth 184 per fathom—a very promising leds indeed. In the 40
lode has a strong and masterly appearance, composed of capet, mundle, mixed
lode has a strong and masterly appearance, or the composed of capet, mundle, mixed
spar and blende, and producing good saving work for copper ore. The lode in
se, cast and vest of wires, at the 30, is worth 284, per fathom. The lode in
the back of the 30, east of Thomas's shaft, is worth about 104, per fim. The
making good 'progress. Rickard's shaft will be down the required depth for
making good 'progress. Rickard's shaft will be down the required depth for
soft by the latter part of next week, when we shall commence criving west
did by the latter part of next week, when we shall commence criving west
eater of the composition of

st.
Millett, April 13: The lode in the 80, west of r fathom for copper. The lode in No. 1 winze, it, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth for the and copper linking below this level is worth for the and copper, west of Hand's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of w copper. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's all stones of copper, but not sufficient to value.

pincing with a large morth and south locke, which, so far as can yet be seen, presents a strong coppury character. The completion of this well-laid out trial, as already commond, we have resolved to effect with the utmost dispatch. Other points connected with the development of the property will be duly referred to in future reports. Both the seed of the property will be duly referred to in future reports. Both the seed of the property will be duly referred to in future reports. Both the seed of the property will be duly referred to in future reports. Both the seed of the property will be duly referred to in future reports. Both the seed week, the men employed in the lower stope, on Grady's lock, and in the stope was, the men employed in the lower stope, on Grady's lock, and in the stope was, the men employed in shipping ore, and clearing their that from subgradual; they have again resumed their respective bargains. I have employed some men to remove the runblah previous to making the wheel-pit, which in allowing some men to remove the runblah previous to making the wheel-pit, which in allowed some men to remove the runblah previous to making the wheel-pit, which in a stope of the seed o

ougues-mant is worth 12t, per fm. driven since our last report, but; east was worth 20t, per fm., and t was of engine-shaft, is a present north lode, is worth 9t, per fm. 2 shaft, is worth 20t, per fm. 3 shaft, is worth 20t, per fm. SILVER EOSE.—J. Hampton, ago we have cleared the adit nearly we are gone two lead lodes exist; fine goesan indeed, soft spar, prian, have cleared up a sink) lead, a nio greas has been greater, and prospo at the commencement. This is a in very favourable terms of it. The sets; some of them yield min

loar men, at 24. 100. Per Im.; the lode now in the end is 7 ft. wide, chiefly composed of lookan. About 6 ft. behind the end a lode or branch came in from the east side, containing gossan and saving work for ore; it appears to have passed through the main lode; and, from the water we believe it is now standing to the west of us; this we shall prove as soon as possible. We are opening the quarry and clearing ground for the foundation of the engine-house, and hope soon to make arrangements for the building. The tribute pitches are without alteration to notice.

80BTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, April 20: In Mayne's cross-out, driving south at the 50, the ground continues easy, and good progress has been made. In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-out, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In Gilbert's rise, in the back of the 40, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, gossan, and stones of ore. In White's rise, in the back of the 20, east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 2 ft. ft. wide, worth 1/2 ton of good ore per fm. In the deep adit level the ground continues easy for driving, and good progress has been made. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as for some time past.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, April 15: We are making fair progress in sinking the new shaft. The ground in the rise in back of the 54, against new shaft, is without any change since last report. The masons have finished the bobstand at the engine-shaft, and have began the one at the new shaft, which will be got on with as fast as possible.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, April 18: In the adit end, driving east and west of cross-out, on the morth lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing stones of mundic, with spots of copper ore.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, April 17: No lode has been taken down in the 60 west is still maintaining its former size, and producing good lead and copper, with 20, per fathom, and is promising for improvement. The lode in the 40 west is much the same i

some a second of the meeting on April 12, except that we have met with good atones of ore in the 4 fm. level, both east and west of the flat-rod shaft; the lode in each end is I ft. wide.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nichols, G. Maunder, April 19: In the 90 fm. level cross-cut we have passed through another branch, which is of much the same character as those previously reported; the presente end is letting out water freely; we are, therefore, led to think that we are drawing near another branch, probably the main part of the east lode. In the 15 north the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, comissting of barytes, quartz, white iron, and occasional squats of lead ore. The 60 north is without change since last reported. The lode in the 45 north is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of barytes and quartz, intermixed with fine-grained lead. The cross-cut west at this level is extended about 32 fms.; the ground is become much stiffer, letting out a little water, which leads us to think we are setting into the country west of all the lodes.

SOUTH LOVELL—W. Chappell, April 29: The men are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below adit. As the shaft is not being sunt on the course of the lode, I cannot speak as to its character and value until the shaft takes the lode, which will be in sinking about 3 fms. more, which we anticipate doing in about three weeks. The lode in the bottom of the north-castern shaft has a butter underlay, and is very model in sinking the last lew days, producing some rich stones of tin, and lay open the various lodes west of shaft.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 15: The shaftmen are making good progress with the sinking of the engine-shaft, and ground the state of the shaft was the case further east, and after sinking a very short distance below the adit we had a good looking lode—in fact, we like this lode in connection with the elvans try of the shaft was the case further east, and after sinking a very short distance below the adit we had a good looking lode—in fact,

takhom. The 10, driving north, is worth 30, per fathom. The 20, driving north, is worth 31, per fathom. The 10, driving north, is worth 31, per fathom.—Buck Lode: The winze sinking under the 40 is worth 41, per fathom.—Buck Lode: The winze sinking under the 40 is worth 41, per fathom.—In the 40 we have succeeded in laying down a tram-road from Saveali's engine-shaft to the Bounds old mire, and are now clearing the level east on the course of the lode.

TOLCARNE.—April 19: There is no alteration to notice in this mine since last report. We have to-day sampled (computed) 176 tons of copper ore.

TRENCROM.—Wm. Arthur, H. Woolcock, April 20: The falling off in the stope both over and under the 50, to which we referred last week, still conlinues. The lode has still a very strong and healthy appearance, and worth 61, per fm.

TRENCROM.—Wm. Arthur, H. Woolcock, April 20: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 41, per fm.

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WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, April 16: The ground in Carter's shaft is a little earlier for sinking. In the 45 and, east of Carter's, we are driving by the side of No. 4 lode, and no lode has been taken down for the week. We are driving the 45 and, east of cross-cut, on the north part of No. 5 lode, where it is 18 in. wide, composed principally of quarta and capel; the south part of the lode is hard and spare for driving, consequently we purpose to drive on the north part of No. 5 lode, where he, and cross-cut to the south part why we take the refused pitch in back of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in back of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in back of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in back of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in back of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in back of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in the part of the set of the 45 to tope on takwork at 21.10s, par fm.; In have set the refused pitch in the set of the 45 to tope on the 10 tope of the set of the 45 to tope on the 10 tope of the 45 to tope of the 45 tope of th

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.

The newly-appointed committee of management visited the mine on Monday, accompanied by Mr. H. Rogers, the purser, and the data collected, comprised in the subjoined statement, cannot fail to be most re-assuring to the bona fide shareholders, both as to the position and prospects of the property, and at the same time completely negatives the adverse opinions which have been so freely circulated:—

comprised in the subjoined statement, cannot rail to be most re-assuring to the bons of ide sharcholders, both as to the position and prospects of the property, and at the same time completely negatives the adverse opinions which have been so freely circulated:—

East Wheal Lovell, April 17.—We, the undersigned, the committee appointed at the meeting of adventurers, held the 7th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the conflicting reports which had been circulated respecting this mine, having this day met and taken the matter into our consideration, we deemed it necessary to visit the mine, and the stamps being thereto, and we be to repeat on an we shalt, on the north lode, skip-wagons of tinstuff drawn up rocks of tin of a rich quality; and Capt. Quentral and skip-wagons of tinstuff drawn up rocks of tin of a rich quality; and Capt. Quentral and others informed us that the stuff drawn to surface this morning would yield at least 1 ten of tin. On enquiry we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On enquiry we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On enquiry we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On enquiry we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On enquiry we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On the property we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On the property we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of tin. On the property we also found that the lode in the western end of the shant 1 ten of the

40 fathom level.

East Wheal Lovell, April 17.—I, Richard Penaluna, of Wendron, tin-dresser, say:—I have been a tin-dresser for about thirity years, and in the employ of the adventurers in this mine for about saven years. During the winter months we have been returning the leavings principally; and on March 17, Mr. Rogers with Capt. Quentrall visited the stamps. I carefully estimated the tin dressed, and in the course of dressing, and it did not exceed 5 tons. On April 6, about 1145 tons of tin were sold; of this nearly 7 tons were produced from the shaft below the 40, on the north lode, and stamped and dressed between the March 17 and April 6. The tinsteff coming from the mine is richer than I ever stamped from any other mine. Since April 6 we have stamped and dressed 2 tons of tin, and have nearly dressed another ½ ton, the produce from the shaft below the 40. At the end of this week I expect to have ready for the market 4 tons of tin.

Great Laxey.—The prospects of this great property still continue of a most favourable character. The lode in the Welsh shaft, 4 fathoms below the 210, is worth 10 tons of blende, besides lead. The 210 north is showing signs of coming up to the rich run of ore discovered in the 200 at the time the present company was formed, and which was particularly described by the secretary in his report at that time. In the 190 north there is a good discovery as of much importance, the lead being steel ore, and very rich for silver. The 110, under Dumbell's, has had a temporary failing off, but now opening out again, and worth 1000, per fathom. This lode is now leaving what may be called Dumbell's, and entering hitherto unexplored ground, whole to surface. The sump-shaft at Dumbell's, now down 11 fathoms below the 70, is worth 1800, per fathom, and will, no doubt, hold through to the 110. The stopes in the 60 south have also greatly improved, some of them having nearly doubled in value, being worth 1801, to 2001, per fathom, It may not be generally known that from the 185 to the 210, north of the Welsh shaft, the workings have been entirely on the east lode, the Great Laxey, or western and main lode, being left standing for the whole of that depth. The lode can be easily rescued by short cross-cuts from the different levels in the east lode, and will, no doubt, prove highly productive, but until such times as the working floors are extended this would be useless, as the mine is producing now more cre than can be conveniently dressed, although useless, as the mine is producing now more ore than can be conveniently dressed, although the operations are conducted night and day. One of the largest shareholders write from the mines—"I have no healtation in saying no man born will live to see the present reserves worked out."

GREAT NORTH LAXEY .- This mine improves in the 60 south, and in GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—This mine improves in the 60 south, and in the winze below the 50, now valued at 2 to 1 ton of lead per fm. The shaft has been sunk 15 fathoms in a lode valued at 1 to 2 tons of lead per fathom. This bunch of ore appears to dip north, and is now out of the shaft, but they will soon be driving north and south at 70 fathoms, and will probably be in a good lode almost at once. It must be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the company has a credit balance of about 45001, which can be alied up for required, making a capital of 10,7801, available for working, irrespective of the returns, so that the financial position is most satisfactory.

he financial position is most satisfactory.

Pontugal Iron and Coal Company.—An event of some importance
in the history of this company was celebrated at Marcaha Grande on
April 12, when the first stone of the furnace was laid by Mrs. Powles,
the ceromony was attended by all the Government officials, the workpeople, and a
sumber of the local gentry, who were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Gould, the
sperintendent. Mr. J. D. Powles, the Chairman of the company, and Mr. Gould detweet addresses, and the propeedings were entiremed by a musical band, consisting of
persons, and the employ is still further gratified by a gratuity of 100 and 300 reis each.

Mr. Dowld Blockwood, lettered access the Destinance of the company and the complexity of 100 and 200 reis each. April 12, when the first sto

Mr. David Blackwood, late manager to Denton, Grey, and Co., iron shipbuilders, &c., Hartlepool, has been appointed manager of the extensive establishment of the Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited) on the Tyne.

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 21, 1868.

COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d	BRASS. Per. 1b.
Best selectedp. ton 93 0 0	Sheets 91/44
Tough cake 90 0 0	Wire 9d
Tile 90 0 0	Tubes 9%d
Burra Burra 95 0 0	
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 0 1 014	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 15 10 0-15 16 0
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Sheathing & boltsp.ton 95 0 0-96 0 0	" (hammered), 16 0 0-16 10 0
Bottoms 100 0 0	1 -1040 IR IMEROLA 15 0 0-16 10 0
Old (Exchange) 91 0 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0 Brasemer's Engineers Taol 44 0 0-
thow. Per Ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London 7 7 6-7 10 0	
Ditto, to arrive 7 7 6-7 10 6	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Nail rods 8 10 0	Populary
" Stafford. in London 8 15 0- 9 15 0	To assistant 90 15 0 91 0 0
Bars ditto 8 15 0-11 0 0	
Hoops ditto 9 15 0-10 10 (In charte
Sheets, single 10 7 6-11 0 (In sheets 24 10 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 10 0	TIN.
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0- 5 0	
Bars, common, ditto 6 15 0-7 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 98 0 0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees 7 10 0	Ditto Refined
Ditto, railway, in Wales 6 12 6-7 0 (Banca 98 0 0
Ditto Swed. in London. 12 0 0	Straits 93 0 0
To arrive 12 0 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 15 6-3 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx, 1 8 0- 1 11 0
Ditto,f.o.b.Tyne or Tees 2 9 6	
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 5	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15	1 10 0 1 14 0
" spikes 11 0 0-12 0	70 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
LHAD.	
English Pig, ordny, soft 20 0 0-20 5	
Ditto (WB) 21 5 0	Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0- In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto sheet 20 10 0	
Ditto red lead 22 0 0-23 0	YellowMetal Sheathingp.lb. 8d81/d.
Ditto white 26 0 0-27 0	
Ditto patent shot 23 0 0	Indian Chancal Plan
Gnanish 19 0 0-19 K	

• At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box ies

REMARKS.—It has not been for some time that accounts of so momentus a kind have been received from America, and which are so calculated to have an effect upon commercial operations here. Should the anticipations generally entertained that the late victories of the Federal armitions generally entertained that the late victories of the Federal armies will result in either the surrender of General Lee and the remains of his army, or in the offer of an amnesty by the North on the condition of submission by the South, then we may fairly expect that peace will not be far distant; and, though we may regret the manner in which it is brought about, yet we shall rejoice that the horrors of war are stayed on the American continent, which has been productive of such unfortunate consequences to the trade which formerly existed between themselves and this country. We trust that the time is not now far distant when that trade will be restored to its former vigour, and that the Americans, tired of war, will devote themselves with their former ardour to commercial operations. The late intelligence has already had a favourable effect upon the Metal Market, and prices in the case of some metals have advanced, while it has had also a tendency to produce a better feeling for the future of the trade. had also a tendency to produce a better feeling for the future of the trade and a hope that the want of activity which has been so universal in the metal market for some time will speedily pass away, and that we shall again return to that state of life and activity which has been so often hoped

COPPER.-The market still continues firm, although the amount of bu-

For in vain.

COPPER.—The market still continues firm, although the amount of business transacted is only moderate. Prices remain as last quoted, IRON.—In Staffordshire, at a meeting held at Wolverhampton, on Saturday last, between the masters and a deputation from the men, the following resolution was adopted:—"That both parties regretting the unfortunate results of strikes and lock-outs, and with a sincere desire to prevent their recurrence, pledge themselves to give their best consideration to devise some plan whereby the distrist may, as far as possible, in future be preserved in quietness and prosperity, and good feeling be mutually maintained." This has been received with great satisfaction by the men; and masters and men have now resumed their respective occupations, much wiser than they were a few months ago, and both less disposed to take any steps that may lead to such a disagreement as that which has led to their recent separation. The lock-out in South Staffordshire has thus terminated; and though the men in North Staffordshire are still on strike, it is to be hoped that this also will soon cease, and that for the future these differences between masters and men may be settled in a more amicable manner. In Welsh the makers continue well supplied with orders, at prices which leave a fair margin to the maker. But little iron is sent to the United States, and the demand from that market is comparatively insignificant. It is, however, to be hoped that the late intelligence will cause a better demand to arise for iron to America. In Swedish iron the demand is improving, and prices continue firm. In Scotch pig-iron the important news received from America has caused a considerable advance to take place in the market. Immediately on the intelligence becoming known prices rose to 53s. 6d. cash, and 53s. 7d.d. one month, and afterwards to 53s. 9d. cash; and on recept of further intelligence from America, some excitement prevailed, and business was done at 54s. cash, and 54s. 9d. 6unteen days, and afterwards fourteen days, and atterwates at the state of the state o

ellers remaining.

LEAD.—The market is quiet, and prices have become rather easier; they nay now be quoted 194, 15s. for common English pig, 20t. to 20t. 5s. for LB., and 21t. 5s. for WB.

TIN.—The demand for Straits has become very active, and prices have become still higher. A considerable business has been done at 92*l*. to 92*l*. 10s., and 93*l*. cash, and at 93*l*. 10s. three months prompt, and the market is still looking upward. Banca has also become firmer, and may now be quoted at 98*l*.

now be quoted at 98l.

Spelter has also advanced in price during the week, and transactions have taken place at 20l. 5s. and 20l. 10s. on the spot, but holders are now asking 20l. 15s., and there is every probability of the market still advancing.

Tin-Plates.—A better feeling has arisen, and there is now a much more satisfactory prospect for the future; prices have also advanced 1s. per box.

Steel and Quicksilver remain as quoted.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET-APRIL 20.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—APRIL 20.

PIG-IRON.—The market continues rapidly to improve. A considerable amount of business has been done both here and in Glasgow, prices closing to-day at 55s. 6d. cash, and 56s. 3d. at three months. A strong speculative feeling exists, and there can be little doubt, if news from the States continue of the same nature as last received, we shall see a firm advance in prices.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—South Staffordshire is at last quiet, and we are beginning to get regular supplies from that district. Some of the makers are tolerably well off for orders, others complain of having scarcely a line on their books, and that if they only worked their puddlers three days a week would quite meet their demand. North Staffordshire is still unsettled; the men remain on strike, and seem as obstinate as ever. No iron has yet been made there, though the masters are doing all they can

COPPER.—Not much change to note. The market and prins a firm, with a fair trade doing.

LEAD.—The market continues very quiet.

SPELTER.—Trade moderate. Quotations, 201. 5s. for Silmia.

TIN.—Market considerably improved, especially for foreign. In the in better demand, but no improvement in prices.

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 21.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" upth markets at Wolverhampton and Birmingham were not very unmented attended, nor was there any excitement, or much doing, although attended, nor was there any excitement, or much doing, although sumption there were also a few enquiries for manufactared iron, both a fordshire and Welsh makes, but buyers were pressing down price, at some few orders were given out, immediate delivery being shall a Little heed was taken in our market of the accumulative rise works in the Scotch market, which was regarded as merely speculative on a rants, dependent on a contingency, liable to be postponed, and not bone based on orders, as every fair rise should be. It was remarked that the was a forcible contrast between the reports of the American iron satis which show a fall of 5 dollars per ton, on receipt of the same tiding to have been made to jump up prices in Glasgow 3s. per ton.

PIGS, common forge, 2l. 15s. to 3l. 5s.; melting, 3l. to 3l. 5a. (a) the state of the same tiding to have been made to jump up prices in Glasgow 3s. per ton.

PIGS, to 3l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; better class, 4l.; bydrates, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.; both and the matter company's Workington, No. 1, 4l.; No. 2, 3l. 15s.; both and a substitution of the same tiding to be rised thematite Company's Workington, No. 1, 4l.; No. 2, 3l. 15s.; both and a substitution of the same tide of the BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 21.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" and Riemingham were not very name.

The general markets have not been by any means buoyant this weigh the Easter holidays having affected business. A great fall, also, in taken place in Confederate stock, in which heavy speculations have been going on for many months. This stock, in which large investments we going on for many months. This stock, in which large investment we made at 80 to 90, and in which many individual fortunes have been less has fallen to 16, and many of the investors and speculators in it, whope bably based their chances of eventual payment on slave-grown come would have hesitated before they ventured a tithe of the risk in any has fide mining speculation. The Peace, however, which may show the lite value of this stock, and will, also, we trust, improve the price of and give more encouragement to our miners, seems not far distant not. In the Minino Share Marker there is no change to notice. The public are not buying to any extent, and dealers, who are full of sections.

le value of this stock, and will, also, we trust, improve the price of and give more encouragement to our miners, seems not far distant and and give more encouragement to our miners, seems not far distant and the Minine Stane Marker there is no change to notice. In public are not buying to any extent, and dealers, who are fall of stock, which are not buy more, unless at very low prices, so that when sales are push quotations give way. To add to the general dulness, also, spacial 4500 shares in different mines were offered by auction on Thursday, at among sales effected, one share in a late dividend tin mine is sail shave been bought for "a penny." Doubtless this was considered a paid joke, but what good, may we ask, is done to mining by putting up and property? Scores, we may say hundreds, of shares are put up for ash jack, but what good, may we ask, is done to mining by putting up and action, in the hope that the different dealers, who are known to supre each his favourite mine on the market, will add to their already hary said by purchasing more, rather than see them depressed by lower quitains, and, if they do not do so, they are, it is asserted, knocked down at am nominal prices to those who put them up, and these quotations often forth to the world as bona fide, to the injury of the market, and whe benefit of no one. Clifford Amalgamated, 30 to 31, ex dir, at the smeight the accounts showed a profit of 18344. 16s. 2d. on the two months, and dividend of 12s. 6d. per share (1800£) was declared, leaving 105.5 2. in hand. The prospects of the mines, taken as a whole, are quite a got the agents say, as they have ever been, and the sales, which very unincreased in the last three months, are now beginning to fall of apit increased in the last three months, are now beginning to fall of apit increased in the last three months, are now beginning to fall of apit increased in the last three months, are now beginning to fall of apit the agents and a stockers. In the second the second showed a profit of 13122, os. 7d., settled; the men remain on strike, and seem as obstinate as ever. No iron has yet been made there, though the masters are doing all they can to get their millmen to work on purchased puddled bars, &c. There seems to be considerable intimidation exercised over the millmen by the puddlers. A rumour has been out this week that the North Staffordshire masters are in treaty for 500 puddlers from Prusia, but we are rather inclined to disbolieve it. South Wales have improved considerably during the last few days, and are quoted to-day 62. 10s. to 61. 15s., f.o.b. South Wales, and some tidy lots have been bought in at these prices. Makers will not accept large contracts at these prices, and evidently expect a considerable improvement. Altogether the iron market looks healthier than it has done for a long time past, and we have turned the corner at last. TIN-PLATES.—The news of the fall of Richmond, and the subsequent intelligence of the defeat of Lee, has had a most reviving effect on the full plate market. Cokes have advanced as much as 1s. per box during the current week, and sellers are very firm, at 21s. 6d. to 22s., f.o.b., with usual terms. This advance is solid, and we may look for much stiffer prices to follow. The Southern cause is ruined. Lincoln is evidently disposition; and, to our mind, peace and the Union must follow speedily, bringing with them an enormously increasing demand for tin-plates, and higher prices as a matter of course. For men who can afford to wait their chance, tin-plate are about as safe a speculation as any on the market. Charcoals are quiet, but in better demand, at 25s, 6d, for fair specifications. for the fathors character the not 10%. For m 90 we east 0 per fithe 70 is loo of W. Ou acted officia 304; 134, don, Fran

Interest suffice amus riably public scien and to attentions busing be accregated by the hands low (sider offer, ing or report allud board opinions).

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for the quarter. North Roskear shares have advanced to 16, 18; the 205 fathom level, west of Prince William's shaft, is improving considerably in character for copper, the lode being larger, and producing some good ore. There is also an improvement in the 160, east of engine-shaft cross-cut, on the north lode, where the lode is now yielding 1 ton of copper ore, worth the north lode, where the lode is now yielding 1 ton of copper ore, worth 101, per fathom. This level is approaching a point where a good body of 101, per fathom. This level is approaching a point where a good body of 102 was, is worth 1001, per fathom; the 90 east, 801, per fathom; the 90, 90 wast, is worth 1001, per fathom; the 90 east, 802, per fathom; the 90, east of winze, 1001, per fm.; No. 1 winze, 801, per fm.; No. 3 winze, 801, per fathom; in Burgess's shaft, below the 70, there is a branch of lead; per fathom for the form of lead; per fathom with 102 tons of lead for the fortnight. Prince of Walcs, 2a, 6d, to 3a, 6d.; Rediffoor, 2a, 6d, to 4a, 6d.

of Wales, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; recamour, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 30\frac{1}{2}, 30\frac{1}{4}; East Lovell, 10\frac{1}{4}; Great Laxey, 17, 16\frac{1}{4}; North Roskear, 12, 13, 30\frac{1}{4}; East Lovell, 20\frac{1}{4}; Wheal Seaton, 204, 205; East Caradon, 15; East Grenville, 3\frac{1}{4}; South Condurrow, 3\frac{1}{4}, 3\frac{1}{4}; South Wheal Baller, 31.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1\frac{1}{4}; Yudanamutana, 1\frac{1}{4}; Cape, 10\frac{1}{4}; Yorke Peninsala, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}-In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Panulcillo, 4\frac{1}{4}; Pontgiband, 1\frac{1}{4}; Alamillos, 1\frac{1}{4}, 1\frac{1}{4}; Cobre, 27\frac{1}{4}, 27; St. John del Rey, 28, 31; Washoe, 4\frac{1}{4}, 4\frac{1}{4}; Mariquita, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}; Don Pedro, \frac{3}{4}.

Postgiband, 14; Alamillos, 14; 14; Coore, 274, 27; St. John del Rey, 28, 31; Washoe, 43, 44; Mariquita, 4, 4; Don Pedro, 4.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The investors and speculators in mining shares being mostly of that class of society which have both time and money sufficient at command to take part in any stirring events, whether for amusement or more serious objects, it naturally follows that there is invariably a reduction of business in these securities whenever attractions of public interest happen to accumulate. The recent political, religious, and scientific meetings, the Royal Dublin Society's show, the Easter holidays, and the latest news from the United States, form such a combination of attention-engrossing subjects, that a comparative stagnation in transactions is mining securities is much less surprising than the fact that any business has been done in them at all. The prices realised can scarcely be accepted as a fair criterion of what they will be on a return to more regular transactions. Mining Company of Ireland shares brought 341 for July account, and 331. 10s. for cash (7l. paid). Connorrees changed hands at 22s. (20s. paid), for cash, and 22s, 6d. for account. For Wickhow Coppers, holders insist on 14l. (2l. 10s. paid). For Generals, a considerable reduction is demanded. Killaloe Slate Company's shares are on offer. The shareholders of this company held their first half-yearly meeting on the 6th instant, Mr. Gilbert Sanders in the chair. The directors' report speaks confidently of ultimate success. The hon. Mr. Vereker alluded to the 9000 shares left unallotted, and obtained a pledge from the board of directors that they would not issue the same without taking the opinion of the shareholders in special meeting.

opinion of the shareholders in special meeting.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 96 ships caused increased depression in the market for house coals, and, upon the whole, last day's prices were barely supported. Hartley's were in steady demand, at Friday's quotations. Manufacturers' without alteration. Best house coals, 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; Hartley, 16s. to 17s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday, only eight ships arriving, the tone of the market for household coal was firmer, and in several instances rather higher prices were realised. Hartley's declined 3d.—On Friday, 23 arrivals. The market was without alteration, all descriptions of coal quoting the same as on Wednesday. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 15s. 9d.—11 cargoes unsold: 35 ships at sea.

Wallsend, 15s. 9d.—11 cargoes unsold: 35 ships at sea.

The West Trelawny Mining Company, to the formation of which, with a capital of 30,000L, in shares of 3L each, reference was made a few weeks since, are reported to have already a large number of the shares taken up, and it is fully anticipated that in the course of a very short time they will be enabled to close the share list. At present they have several men costaaning the ground, and have discovered some important and highly promising lodes, which they will be able to sink upon this summer to the depth of 25 fathoms, without the aid of machinery. The mine is favourably situated on the Carn Marth Hill, and the agents who have inspected it concur in pronouncing it to be a really good speculation.

it concer in pronouncing it to be a really good speculation.

At Turo Ticketing, on Thursday, 4419 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,145t. 12s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 127t. 16s.; average produce, 5\frac{2}{3}; average price per ton, 4t. 11s.; quantity of fine copper, 252 tons 15 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

bate. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per tons. Per unit. Ore copper, 252 tons 15 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

bate. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per tons. Per unit. Ore copper, 252 tons 154 30 ... 5\frac{2}{3}s. ... 215 0... 17s. 0d. ... 288 0 6

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30... 2853 ... 124 10 0... 6\frac{2}{3}s. ... 5 0 6 ... 16 2\frac{2}{3}s. ... 81 10

30... 2449 ... 127 16 0... 6\frac{2}{3}s. ... 5 0 6 ... 15 10\frac{2}{3}s. ... 79 16 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1t., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 5t., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s.

At Clifford Amalgamated Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit of 1834. A dividend of 1800. (12s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 10st. exried to credit of next account.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of 4474, 4s. 10d. A dividend of 1072; (10s. per share) was declared, and 1402f. 4s. 10d. carried to credit of next account. Espain James Secombe's report upon the various points of operation will be found smoogst the Mining Correspondence.

Capian James Seccombe's report upon the various points of operation will be found amongst the Mining Correspondence.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Lambert in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2704i. 14s. A dividend of 1125i. (2s. 6d. per share) was declared. Mr. Wells was re-elected auditor, and Mr. Harding secretary for the ensuing year. Capt. Seccombe reports that the mine, on the whole, is looking well, and the future prospects are of an encouraging character.

At Wheal Basset and Grylls Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending January showed a profit of 132i. 13s. 9d., which, deducted from former debit balances of 216i. 0s. 3d., leaves now against the company 83i. 6s. 11d. Capt. Wilkin, Harris, and Oats, jun., in their report, say.—"On the whole, our prospects are quite as good as when you leat met; and were it not for the failure in Wheal Fat shaw schoold have had our accounts in a better position. Number of tutworkmen, 91 men, 5 boys; tributers, 99 men, 6 boys; spallers, 6 men, 59 boys, 84 girls: total, 407."

At the Wheal Grylls meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance 794i. 0s. 7d. A call of 17s. was made. Details in another column.

At the Great Wheal Grylls meeting on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance 794i. 0s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share a made. The share the second showed a debit balance of 209i. 16s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Great Wheal Grylls meeting on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 209i. 16s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Great Wheal Grylls meeting on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 209i. 16s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Great Wheal Grylls meeting on wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the account

insply to a question, stated that if the present prospects of the mine continued it would meet than meet the costs. Mr. W. Watson (the purser) stated that every liability was charged up as closely as possible, and that he had every reason to believe that the sales of the would soon be considerably increased. The accounts were passed and allowed, and a special vote of thanks was passed to the purser, and his salary was increased to see gainess per month. You do of thanks to the Charman terminated the proceedings. At the West Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Hallett in its chair), the accounts for four months, ending with costs for February, showed a credit beance of 853, 95, 94. A call of 11, per share was made. The report of the assential that the control of the mine, and their controlled by stating that they were using every energy they possibly could to account should be passed by stating the best plan for the development of the mine, and their controlled was that by perseverance they would meet with semething good. The Chairman having stated he was giad to find that the agents were able to produce such as accounting report, proposed that the accounts should be passed and allowed, which was put and carried. The scancering, in reply to a question, stated that the shares in its Caradon and Loce Railway would be sold that day. The committee of management with authority to defent the same. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks at the Chairman having a feat the mane. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having a concluded with a vote of thanks as the Chairman having a concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having a concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having a concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having and concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having and the concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having and the chair the same the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks the Chairman having and the chair and concluded with a vote of t

cated a winze from the 30 to the 40 fm. levels, which has improved the ven-t will enable us to increase our returns."

Test Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett air), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1491, 19s. 3d. A call of 15s. per

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1491. 19s. 3d. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At East Chiverton Mine meeting, on April 15 (Mr. W. Gundry in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 5281. 7s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 1581. 17s. 6d. Mesers. J. Hume and Wm. Bartlett were appointed members of the committee of management.

At the Havan Mines annual meeting, on April 6, the accounts showed a credit balance of 5551. 3s. 9d., and the company had during the last year sold ore to the value of upwards of 4000!.

At Trencrom Mine meeting, on April 12, the accounts showed a loss of 704i. A call of 14s. 5d. per share was made.

At the Scottish Australian Mining Company meeting, on April 15 (Mr. Dickson in the chair), the report of the directors was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said the directors had hoped to have been in a position to have recommended the deciaration of a dividend upon the present occasion, but although that was not the case, yet they hoped that in six months hence they would be able to do so, as they were not only receiving increased orders, but their sales of coal left an increased profit. Orders beyond their expectations were coming in from all quarters, and the more sepecially for use as fuel in steam-ships, and the directors were not without hope that a still more remunerative price would yet be obtained. They had been relieved by the Government from the charges they have hitherto had to pay of 3d, per ton; and it was now an established fact, based upon the most reliable testimonials, that their was the very best coal in the colony, and well adapted for all purposes. He next called attention to the land in the neighbourhood of the collieries, upon which they were about to build warehouses, which, he said, he thought would prove very remunerative, and at the same time tend to increase the number of their customers. The principal part of th

G. Reid, of Mincing-lane, was appointed auditor, at a salary of 25°. per annum. The usual complimentary votes were passed.

TRURO MINING MARKET.—There has been a little more doing in shares this week than for some time past, the low rate of money, together with a firm tone in the metal market, both for tin and capper, have given confidence to capitalists, who are now looking after progressive mines. Those most enquired for are Clifford, Buller, Budnick Consols, North Jane, Falmouth and Sperries, 2sat Carn Brea, Wheal Sparmon, and West Wheal Kitty. Wheal Jane, North Chiverton, and West Jane are flat in prices. Clifford, 31½ to 32°, Budnick Consols, 36s. to 36s.; North Jane, 18s.; Falmouth and Sperries, 22s.; East Carn Brea, 7to 7t½; West Kitty, 18s.; Wheal Jane, 6 to 6t½; West Jane, 3s.; North Shepherds, 4t¼ to 5: East Buller, 2t¼ to 3t¼.
PENNANCE CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The petition to wind-up this company was heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, at Brompton, on Saturday last. Mr. A. Pulbrook appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Paddison for the company. His Honour made the usual winding-up order, and on it being represented to him that the affairs of the company were in great confusion, and required the aid of an official liquidator, to endeavour to make arrangements between the conflicting interests without litigation, he appointed Mr. H. T. Edwards, of King's-arms-yard, as provisional official liquidator, to nefavour to make arrangements between the conflicting interests without litigation, he appointed Mr. H. T. Edwards, of King's-arms-yard, as provisional official liquidator, to nefavour to make arrangements between the conflicting interests without litigation, he appointed Mr. H. T. Edwards, of King's-arms-yard, as provisional official liquidator, to nefavour to make arrangements between the conflicting interests without litigation, he appointed Mr. H. T. Edwards, of King's-arms-yard, as provisional official liquidator, to nefavour to make arrangements between t

having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and other id be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS OF PATENTED A.B. LES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. Rawls, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Britand N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is aiready proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at legst 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the conserts, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY (ISLE OF MAN).—A considerable demand has sprung up for these shares, and a large business doing in them, the merits of the mine are daily more appreciated. Mr. John Batters can supply a few shares at a reasonable price.—13, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

EAST POOL MINE, NEAR REDRUTH—WOLFRAM FOR SALE.—TENDERS are REQUESTED for about THIRTY TONS of WOLFRAM, now ready at East Pool Mine, Redruth, Cornwall.—Address, Captain W. S. Carby, as above, who will supply samples if desired.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, to meet a pressing liability. THIRTY SHARES (£3 10s. paid) in the CLOWANCE WOOD MINING COMPANY, a valuable progressive mine. As cash is required, half-price will be accepted.—Apply by letter, to Mr. Clanks, 27, Bonverie-street, Ficet, sffret, London, E.O.

PIPES.—FOR SALE, a QUANTITY of BITUMINISED PIPES, of assorted sizes, with joints and cement complete, suitable for gas or water,—For prices and particulars, apply to "Pipe," 154, Leadenball-street.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES OF COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

| TO INVESTORS.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor, the FOLLOWING SHARES in mining and other companies are FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Full particulars on application to Mr. J. Newcome, 33, Cumberiand-street, Findico, S.W.:—
| No. of shares. | Paid. | Price. | Paid. | Paid. | Paid. | Paid. |

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN Via SHEEWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years practical experience in mining during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

I SAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate forms Mr. Francis can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES,—MESSIRS, TREDINNICK AND 60., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially, say to the eligibility of all bond fide investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MINES AND MINING IN MEXICO. - Advices from Mexico state that, in MINES AND MINING IN MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico state that, in proportion as labour acquires additional security in Mexico, so do mineral workings acquire greater activity. The example set by foreigners determines the inhabitants of the country, apathetic and discouraged as they have been, to enter seriously upon industrial operations. If industry thus developes itself on a great scale, we may expect to see Mexico again occupy the position which she formerly enjoyed as a producer of the precious metals. An idea of the importance which this production would have may readily be formed from the following particulars of the moneys struck in Mexico since the discovery and conquest of the country by the Spaniards. From 1537 to 1731, a period of colonial government, the Mint of Mexico struck a total value of 760,765,406 piastres. From 1732 to 1821, the Mints of Mexico, Chibuahua, Culiacan, Durango, Guadalajara, Guadelupe is the Chairman.

At South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts above of the struck a total value of 760,765,406 pinstres. From 1732 to 1821, the attack then Mine meeting, on April 13, the accounts showed a At Con's Kitchen Mine meeting, on April 13, the accounts showed a At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Wristbridge in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 611.3s. 1d. Acall of 2s. per share was made.

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Capt, Becombe says—4 The mine is opening up satisfactorily, and having a dalajara, Guadelupe y Calvo, Guanajuato, San Luis, Tlalpan, and Zaca-

teeas, struck in gold, silver, and copper, 402.202,952 piastres. The total amount coined in 316 years was thus 2,509,917,871 piastres, or 475,983,4541. We do not take account, of course, in this enumeration of moneys coined, of the gold and silver exported from Mexico in ingots. It is evident—especially when we consider the fresh bearings yet discovered—that Mexico is more richly endowed with the precious metals than any other part of the world.

Vallanzasca Gold Mining Company.—The directors have received the bar of gold, 44 ozs., being the produce of 28 tons of ore by the three

PROFITABLE COAL MINING.—It was formerly a general cause of complaint that collieries and ironworks in the hands of joint-stock companies invariably proved unsuccessful, but happily we have lately had so many instances of the large returns made by companies of this class, that this position of affairs no longer exists, and coal and iron companies are now in much favour with the public. One of the most recent instances of the realisation of large profits is that afforded by the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, in Derbyshire (formerly the property of Messrs. Barrow), which has just declared its first dividend—twenty-five per cent. per annum. There is no probability of the future career of the company being less brilliant than the past, so that it may be anticipated that within three years the whole of the capital embarked will have been returned to the share-holders in dividends. It is thus discovered that, although the price at which the works were taken was fixed by the valuers at the enormous sum of 600,000L, it has proved a highly successful investment to all who have embarked in the enterprise.

CALCINING AND SMELTING COPPER ORES.—The invention patented by Messrs. Spence, of Newton Heath, Manchester, consists in applying the heat used in smelting copper ores to the purpose of calcining such materials, and in transferring the calcined ores direct to the smelting furnaces. To accompliant these objects they place the two furnaces in connection with each other, and cause a suitable fine to convey the heat used in smelting to the material to be calcined, and when this operation is complete and the semilator for the material to be calcined, and when this operation is complete and the semilator or the rance of the proposed to the the products of Onions of Union, set of Irion,—According to the invention of Mr. John Onions of Union, set Union, after the produced to the the products of

aiready been described in the Mining Journal.

Manupacture of Iron.—According to the invention of Mr. John Onions, of Union-street, Southwark, it is proposed to use the products of combustion, the unconsumed gases, &c., from steam-engine furnaces, in combination or not with hydrogen gas, in the production or improvement of iron or steel. He also proposes an improved refining or cupola furnace, in which a soft blast is maintained in the crucible, the air being mixed with the gases from anteractic or other carbonaceous maiter and potash, to give cyanogen compounds. The metal to be refined fails on a wheel, and is, by centrifugal force, scattered in drops through the gases in the crucible, greatly facilitating the combination. He employs a circular mechanical pudding-furnace, in which the padding operation is assisted by the movement of the troughs in which the molten iron is contained.

SEPARATING GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES .- Mr. George N Jennings, of Virginia City, Nevada, has patented an invention, which consists in a new process of separating gold, silver, and other metals from metalliferous rock, in which ashes and coal are used as a flux, and the metals are finally obtained by a novel solution, composed of ashes or charcoal, and mineral saits, and sulphuric or other suitable acid, the whole being then subjected to heat, and afterwards allowed to settle, when the valuable metals will be found at the bottom, the earthy matters in the middle, and the chioride at the top and in the liquor.

IMPROVED TURBINE.—Mr. W. T. Chestham, of Ashton-under-Lyne, as patented a turbine in which the water after acting on the blade is returned and espece between the wheels and the orifice from which the water is supplied. The wheel any be either inward flow or outward flow.

TREATING PETROLEUM .- In order to deodorise petroleum and the prolucts thereof, Mr. Bondy Azulay, of Rotherhithe, proposes to wash it with a sat solution of chloride of lime, instead of treating it with the dry chloride as usual.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At Restormel Iron Mine, Samuel Bennetts and J.
Gerry were killed, and James Partridge was injured, by a fall of ground.

SILVER-LEAD ORE.

LEAD ORES.

BLENDE.

Date. Mine, Tons. Price per ton. pril 13—Bryn Gwiog 15 £1 10 0

BLACK TIN. Date. Mines. Tons c. q. ibs. Price per ton. Amount, Purchasers.

> COPPER ORES. Sampled April 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, April 20.

£20,145 12 0

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and pare—Wheal Clifford Amalgamated 550—South Caradon 471—Phoenix 425—Fowey Conset 470—West Damsel 259—Craddock Moor 215—Hallenbeagle 195—Great North Dow 140—Glasgow Caradon 138—Wheal Rese 127—Great Brigan 103—Fainoucht and Sprice 32—Great Wheal [Towan 25—Treffy's Regulas 20—Feock Regulas 20—Nor Grambler 19—Grambler and St. Aubyn 14—Buckingham's Ore 12—Opie's Precipitate—Wheal Cupid 1.—Total, 3175 tons.

—Wheal Capid 1.—Total, \$175 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated \$20—West Seton 495—Wheal Seton and Pendarves \$90—South Toigus 191—Tolearne 176—North Roskers 136—Wheal Basset 199—Fast Granville 127—South Frances 196—East Pool 123—Nangiles 104—South Crofty 92—North Crofty 88—Molland 46—West Stray Fark 25—Wheal Grenville 18—Wheal Crofty 13—Wheal Harriett 13—East Treakerby 10—Total, 3119 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Mesers. Warson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future annear in this column.

remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleannings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuls of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is more present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of distances and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of the securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of the securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of the securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of the securities of the securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of the securities of the securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transactions of the securities of the securit

Mesers. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Mesers. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Mesers. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines as well as to recovered mines to invest or speculate in and

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of

mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

WHEAL TRUSCOTT.—The adit is being driven with all speed, by six men, to intersect the lode 25 fathoms deep.

A SHAREHOLDER.—We are not aware that there is any real cause for the fall of 3l. per share in Great Laxey. Some people do not seem to like the idea of turning smelters, but into this question, not knowing all the reasons of the directors, we do not feel competent to enter. The blender price just now scarcely remunerative. Great North Laxey: of course, there will be fluctuations in price, without reference to the mine, as there are in all companies subject to market influences. In a few months, howare in all companies subject to market influences. In a few months, however, according to Capt. Rowe's reports, the mine ought to take an important position, and shares reach a higher price than they have yet done. Levels will soon be commenced in the 70, and if, as Capt. Rowe asserts, the lode is the same as that producing all the riches at Great Laxey, only depth is required to yield good profits. The other questions will be answered probably next week; at present we know nothing of the concerns referred to, and to find out the real price of Mandlin shares at the dates referred to will take some time.

LIABILITY ON WINDING-UP.—In the case of Inchbald v. the Western Neilgherry Coffee and Tea Company (Limited), the company, for the purpose of buying estates in India, agree with the plaintiff, a stockbroker, to give him 1001. down, and 4001. more if all the shares were alloted. The vendor of the estate evading his bargain, the company resolved to wind-up. In this action by the broker for the 4001. contracted to be paid to him the company were held to be liable, as they had by their own act prevented the allottent of the remaining shares. This was the decision of the Court of Company less.

LIABLITY OF "ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS."—It has been decided by the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in the case of the Garnett and Moesley Gold Mining Company of America (Limited) e. Sutton, that if a company, formed under 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110, contracts debis, and whilst they are outstanding is registered as a limited company under 19 and 20 Vic., c. 47, and is afterwards wound-up, the liability of the original shareholders is not limited to the amount remaining unpaid upon their shares.

Original snareholders is not limited to the amount remaining unpaid upon their shares.

CORONER'S INQUISITIONS.—When a Coroner, proceeding by inquisition, adjourns the Court to a day named, and neglects to hold the Court on that day, the proceedings cannot afterwards be resumed. They are coram non judice. The form of adjournment is requisite to secure the re-attendance of the jurors after an adjournment, at the time and place appointed, and to preserve the continuity of the proceedings from the first meeting of the inquest until its completion, by the signing of the inquisition, Such was the holding of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Queen v. the Coroner of Dover.

Interest Payable on Written Instruments.—In the case of Tayre. Hoit, the defendant had written to the plaintiff asking for a loan of 101, and proleng to repay it at a certain date; and the plaintiff thereupon sent him the money,
id it was for interest on the money so lent that the plaintiff sued. The Court of Exsequer, however, held that interest is payable on a written instrument, under 3 and 4
m. IV., c. 47, s. 28, only when the written instrument is itself the contract by virtue
which the debt is payable.

RAILWAY COMPANIES, AND THEIR CONTRACTORS. glass of a company may, in directing certain works, exceed his powers and authority, the company, by permitting the works to be proceeded with, and afterwards taking the benefit of them, is precluded from raising the question as to the propriety of them, and the powers of their officer to order them to be done. This was the holding of the Lords Justices in the case of Hill v. the South Staffordshire Railway Company, upon a bill filed by parties who had contracted with the company to construct part of their railway, sown miles in length, between Walsall and Dudiey.

seven miles in length, between Waisall and Dudley.

INSPECTORSHIP DEEDS.—In the case of Strick v. De Mathos, a deed of inspectorship under section 192 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 contained clauses to the following effect:—1. Provision for payment of expenses relating to suspension of payment and expenses of the deed.—2. That creditors, before being entitled to dividends, should, if required, make a statement in writing to the inspectors of their debts.—3. That if no sum should be set aside for payment of creditors who had not executed the deed, then that such creditors should receive dividends out of the first moneys applicable thereto.—4. That the deed should be binding on those who executed it, even if it should not operate as a deed of inspectorship under the Bankruptcy Act.—5. That the estate &c., should be administered on the principle of the Bankruptcy Laws, and that anything in the deed to the contrary might be treated as expunged. It was objected, against the validity of the deed, that the above provisions were unreasonable; but the Court of Excelepter, holding a contrary opinion, deeded that the deed was a good one.

SEPARATING METALS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES FROM ORES.—The object of the invention, patented by Mr. James Napier, of Glasgow, is the separation of certain metals and metallic substances, such as volatile metals and sublimates and metallic oxides and subplides from ores. The invention consists in placing the ore in a close vessel, and passing through the ore or matter within the vessel acurrent of steam or heated sir or gas of sufficient temperature to sublime the sublimable portion, which is collected and condensed, and then treated in the ordinary way, or reduced by putting it into a close vessel and heating it, and passing through the hot substance a stream of ordinary coal gas, or other gas or gaseous or serform matter having reducing properties, or by heating such gaseous matters, and passing them through the substance without previously heating the vessel.

reducing properties, or by heating such gaseous matters, and passing them through the substance without previously heating the vessel.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND MAGNETO-ELECTRIC APPARATUS,—Mr. J. H. Cazal, of Paris, has invented some improvements which consist in the use and application of an electro-magnetic bobbin, having a large surface to all kinds of known electrical apparatus, and employed as a substitute for the bobbins now in use; of a peculiar system of stationary or locomotive apparatus, and of peculiarly formed magneto-electric apparatus. He considers that admitting the practicability of his invention, millions of horse-power could readily be obtained, which would be available for various purposes. In the case of locomotion, for example, an immunes power could be extended along railways passing through valleys, as the waterfalls and currents of water and alr may be utilised for working magneto-electric apparatus, which would distribute the electric currents greater or less distances along the rails of the permanent way. The carriages bearing the propelling apparatus would travel on the line, receiving each instant its motive-power from the rails, which are suitably insulated. Trams drawn by electro-magnetic motors would, he thinks, offer immense advantages over the ordinary system of working railways, where may be seen a heavy locomotive encumbered with its supply of fuel and water, add to which a train of carriages equally heavy and often without anything to carry for part of the time they are in use. He considers that secondary branch lines, and those traversing mountainous countries, might be made profitable by the application of electricity, whereas with steam locomotion they may often be considered impracticable, or are worked on such onerons terms as to be detrimental to the interests of the main line.

DISTILLING BITUMINOUS MATTER.—In the distillation of bituminous

DISTILLING BITUMINOUS MATTER.—In the distillation of bituminous matters, Mr. W. Cormack, of Little Moorfields, proposes to improve the present means of forcing over the products of distillation by introducing a jet, stream, or current of atmospheric air, steam, or other vapour or gas singly or combined, superheated or otherwise, faite the retorts overs or other vessels such as are usually employed in their distillation.

CLIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital, £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 sealt; 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. Subsequent calls not to accord £s. per share.

RANACISC DIRECTOR.

Campbell M. Thomas, £81, c. C. Cot C. and C. Thomas, Redruts, Cornwall).

BASKERS—Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

INSPECTING AGENT—Capt. Eliaha Harvey, Maragion, Cornwall.

INSPECTING AGEST—Capt. Elisas Harvey, Maranco, Cornwall.
AUDITORS.
AUDITORS.
Vaughan and Sprigg, accountants, Manchester.
ICIAL AGESTS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.
BEGINAL AGESTS—MESSRS. HARVEY STREET, MANCHESTER.
ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

ALDINE CHAMBERS, PEINCESS STEET, MANCHESTER,

This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, on the northern decilvity of Cara Marth Hill, a sister and adjoining hill to Cara Brea, on the northern side of which the celebrated Cara Brea Mines are situate, in one of the first mining districts in Cornwall, in a stratification productive of the greatest courses of ore in that celebrated county, in confromation of which it is only necessary to quote the following statistics:—Cara Brea, Tineroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath have returned upwards of £90,000 profits; Wheal Builer and Basset, Great South Tolgus, East Pool, Cordy, and South Roskear, £350,000; South Tolgus, North Pool, North Roskear, Setou, and West Saton Mines, £50,000; South Tolgus, North Pool, North Roskear, Setou, and West Saton Mines, £50,000; South Tolgus, North Pool, North Roskear, Setou, and Jewel, £560,000; Probasi Clifford, celebrated for its not tode and riches, and other productive mines. To the south, is Tresavean, which returned £2,500,000. Probasi Clifford, celebrated for its not tode and riches, and other productive mines. To the south, is Tresavean, which returned £154,422; Penstruthi, £120,000 in dividends. To the north, are North Downs, Wheal Rose, Harmony, Montague, and the Tolguses, which returned £250,000.

The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines traverse West Trelawny. The successful development of this property is, therefore, a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, and the property is the collection of country and the property and the rich s

Subjoined are extracts note that this property for property explored, will make a proitable and lasting mine. I recommend it with confidence to any gentlemen inclined
a speculate in mining.

Captain POPE.

Taking into consideration the number of iodes running through the property, and the
urrounding mines having yielded such riches, I believe it to be a reality good speculaion, which on development will be found to richly remunerate the shareholders.

Captain HENRY JAMES.

captain HENRY JAMES.

I consider this property well worthy the attention of capitalists, as in all probabilit will only require a moderate capital to bring it into a profitable state of working.

Captain EDWARDS. In conclusion, I can most safely recommend the mine as an investment free from tidinary risks of mining, and I am firmly convinced that whosever works West Trawny will be most amply rewarded for their outlay.

Captain J. WEBB.

After carefully regarding the surface of this property, with its character in the adi 50 fms. deep, I consider it a mining property of more than ordinary merit, the develop ment of which I feel confident will prove a great success.

Captain GLASSON.

March 13, 1865.—A careful inspection of this mine, both underground and at surfacenables me to pronounce it to be a most splendld property. Having regard to its sitution, being completely surrounded by the richest mines of our famous county, and its own mineralogical features, the lodes being of the same character precisely as neighbours, I see no chance of its failing to become equally valuable. It will to me strange and unaccountable if the mine does not prove exceedingly rich. If my judgme prove wrong, I shall consider my thirty years' experience of no avail in forming a colusion.

ELISHA HREYEY. ELISHA HARVEY.

pplications for shares must be addressed to Mesers. Hauvey and Co , the day to to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester. App

SOUTH WALES CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
nt to be called up, £2 10s. per share; £1 on application, and £1 10s. on al

Sir WILLIAM SMITH, Bart., Grenville-place, St., John's-wood, Loudon, G. W. CHARLWOOD, Esq., Fetham, Hounslow, JOHN SALVAGE, Esq., Greenfield House, Newbridge, Newport, JOHN ROWLANDS, Esq., 2, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C. (With power to add to their number.)

Bankers--Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury.

Bolicitrors-Messr., Hancock, Sharpe, and Hales, Birchin-lane, London, E.C. SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Thomas.

OFFICES,-3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Schictions—Alessa, Hancock, Sharpe, and Haiss, Birchin-lank, Condon, E.C.

Sechetare—Mir. Charles Thomas.

OFFICES,—3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purchase and working of the Cwmbrane, Cassara, Pentwyn, and Lady Eliza Mines, situated in the parish of Llangadock and Mothvey, in the county of Carmarthen, within four miles of the Llangadock Railway-station, and eight hours' journey of London by railway.

The present company's grant is very extensive, and is traversed by three large metalliferous veins or lodes, embedded in a clay-slate or killas stratification, all of which have been found productive of lead ore, no far as explored. Reports of competent miners contain a full description of these lodes, and the extent to which they have aiready been worked, and all tend to show that the mine has as yet had but little trial, and is now only approaching that depth where, on the average, in the lead mines of the principality, the greatest wealth is obtained.

The ore raised is of the best quality, containing 78 to 80 per cent. of fine Potter's lead and 8 ozs. of silver per ton, samples of which can be seen at the company's offices.

The natural advantages are such that in the course of a short time the company expect to be able to work the mines without the employment of any steam machinery for the purpose of drainage. An unlimited supply of water flows through the set tail the year round, and the work now contemplated when finished will result in the employment of this stream, to the permanent benefit of the company.

An important part of this property has been lately carried on by the Cwmbrane Mining Company (Limited). This company commenced operations with a working capital of £2800—£2000 of which was expended upon the mine, but chiefly in renovating the dressing-floors, providing new pumps, sinking new shats, &c., all necessary for the advantage.

The Cwmbrane Company, during the two years they worked their mine, with all hidrances caused in making alterations

engine and dressing-floors in dry weather, all in good working order and condition. Erected on the mine are two substantially-built houses, suitable for a resident agent or agents.

That portion of the property known as Cwmbrane now produces from 10 to 12 tons of lead per month, which about meets the monthly cost; in addition to which there are reserves of ore, lately discovered by long drivages in the north part of the mine, sufficient to enable the company, upon completion of the wentilation and communication with surface, to increase the returns to 30 tons per month. This return, it is calculated, would leave a profit of at least £30 per cent. upon the capital employed; and, with the steady development of the property, and with a continuation in depth of the present productiveness of the lode, there is no doubt that a lasting, rich, and profitable mining property will be found, and fully equal to other successful companies in the South of Wales. No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be strictly confined to such as are indispensable.

The consideration agreed to be paid for the purchase of all the existing rights in the mines and properties, including all machinery, buildings, and the whole of the plant, is £5000—£5200 of which to be paid in cash, and the remaining £2500 in shares paid up to £5.

No call of more than 10s, per share will be made at any one time, nor will any call be made at a less interval than three months.

The company being "Limited," no shareholder, under any circumstances, can be liable for more than the amount of the shares for which he may subscribe.

Application for shares may be made to the directors, at the offices of the pompany accompanted by the banker's receipt. Prospectuses, together with reports and forms of application for shares may be had at the offices of the company.

S L E S D A V E Y A N D C SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANGASHIRE. C 0.,

THE WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPANY

THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPAY

Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 cack.

Deposit 10s. per share on application, and 10s. upon allotment.

A call of £1 per share will be payable thirty days after allotment.

No future call will exceed £1 per share, and two months' notice will be given. Hould no allotment be made £1 per share, and two months' notice will be given. Hould no allotment be made, all deposits will be returned in fail without descend. The quarry is at the present time being worked, and capable of yielding return. The directors have succeeded in entering into an arrangement whereby a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum is secured for the first and second years.

Begistered under the Companies Act of 1862.

Begistered under the Companies Act of 1862.

BIRKOTORS.

BAMUEL B. BARNETT, Esq., Clifton-gardens, Maida-vala, WILLIAM B. BEATTY, Esq., 24, Argyle road, Kunsington, JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq., 28, Eigin-road, Notting-bill. WILLIAM J. LINDSAY, Esq., 48, 160. Lines-street, E.C., JOHN G. NOBLE, Esq., Junior Carlion Clust.

NERS—Messrs. Olding, Osborne, and Co., 27, Graccechurch-street, E.C. TEMPORANY SECRITANT—J. Nightingsile, Esq., TEMPORANY SECRITANT—J. Nightingsile, Esq. TEMPORANY SCRITANT—J. Nightingsile, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—150, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and plant and extending the works of a valuable and important alate and slab quarry, admired valuable and important alate and slab quarry, admired valuable and important alate and slab quarry, stated as hereafter described, within a very short distance of the town of Portunedee, in Next Wales. The quarry proposed to be purchased by this company has been formed.

The quarry, lately known as Ty-Cerrig, is situated in the parish of Permoria, in the county of Carnarvon, and is opened on the face of a steep mountain within two miles of Portunedoe, the chief shipping port of the Ffestining quarries, and possesses every shelly of re theap and economical working by means of adit levels, topen with the sum of the property, by means of adit levels, topen with the sum of the property, by means of which the produce of slates and slabs may be conveyed to the property, by means of which the produce of slates and slabs may be conveyed to the rise have to pay 5s, and even 7s, per ton.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous profits realised from quarries when it is stated that the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries returned an annual met profit of more than £100,000; the Lianberris Quarries, about £90,000; the Welsh Slate Company, east the limits of a prospectus, all making similarly large profits, and in nearly every is stance equivalent to about 50 per cent. on the capital employed.

The Soliveing extract from the Times, of the 2d January last, applies equally to the Present time:—

stance equivalent to about 50 per cent. on the capital employed.

The following extract from the Times, of the 2d January last, applies equally to the present time:—

"The Statte Quarries of Wales.—During the past year an extraordinary amount of activity has characterised the slate trade of Wales. The demand has been so gast that buyers never expect their orders, even if small, to be executed within six months, and in many instances contracts are declined altogether, owing to the press of demand. The old-established quarry proprietors of North and South Wales have respect hashess returns as the result of this activity."

This quarry which the company propose purchasing is capable of producing slate and slabs of the finest quality. A further moderate outlay of capital will, it is confinely expected, place the quarry in a permanent dividend-paying position.

The quarry is held under an agreement for a lease upon very favourable conditions, and for a long term, of which only two years have expired, at the moderate royally of the purchase of the lease, together with all plant and work done for the sum of £3200 has an an agreement has been entered into with the vendors to the company for the purchase of the lease, together with all plant and work done for the sum of £3200 has been over a period of years.

The quarry being now in a position to make returns, the directors have entered insuch an arrangement for the management and superintendence of the works as wing secure them a minimum interest upon the capital subscribed of 8 per cent. for the finance south and as a converted the same. Should the margin of profit from the sales of produce exceed in value the amount of this guaranteed interest, the excess will be applied to increasing the amount of the dividend.

The Articles of Association contain no special clause, and a converte as a converted to the contain of the guaranteed interest, the excess will be applied to increasing the amount of the dividend.

lividend.

The Articles of Association contain no special clause, and a copy can be seen at the ffices of the company, or at the office of the solicitor.

Samples of the slate and slabe can be seen at the company's offices, and arrangement by contracts entered into.

The company pay no bonus either in money or shares to the promoters.

Full prospectuses, with reports by Evan Hopkins, Eq., and others, and forms of spillation for shares, can be obtained from the brokers or secretary at the company's offices.

A very considerable proportion of the necessary capital has been privately subscribed. Should no allotment be made, all deposits will be returned in full.

THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPANY (LMITED).—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the amoust of tal already privately subscribed, NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, May 9, 1865.

By order.

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITE Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. First issue, 6000 shares. Deposit on application, £1 per share; payment on allotment, £1 los, per share, Calls not to exceed £1 per share, at intervals of not less than two months. It is not intended to call up more than £7 los, per share. Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

BIT HOMAS PARKYNS, Bart., 9, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park. SIT ARTHUR RUMBOLD, Bart., &1, James' Club. SIT EDWIN PEARSON, Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company. W. WEST., £20, banker, £3. Austeil (Mesers, Willyams, Treffry, West, and Co.). E. J. PEARSON, Esq., Wirebiedon, Surrey.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, London. Mesers. Willyams, Treffry, West, and Co., St. Austeil. Solicitors—Mesers. Hillyams, Treffry, West, and Co., St. Austeil. Solicitors—Mesers. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, Ritchin-lane. Audpton—S. Lowell Price, £20., & Grosham-street.

EMPORARY OFFICES—9D. NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,-9d, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—90, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The important preperty for the working of which this company has been formed is situate in the parish of Tywardreath, between the Par Consols and Fowey Consols, we of the most important mines in Corawall, from which upward of £3,000,000 have been already returned.

The sett extends nearly a mile in length, and is more than half a mile in width, esetaining twelve parallel and highly mineralised lodes, two of which have produced, from very limited operations, a large quantity of copper ore, of rich quality.

The past operations were carried on by a single adventurer, the late J. T. Trefity, Esq., and, although the workings were directed somewhat to the west of that while is generally considered the most productive part of the mineral-bearing strata, yet the produce even there showed that very profitable results may be anticipated by a proper development of the mine. The insufficiency of the engine-power, and the death of the interproprietor, were the sole causes of the suspension of the works; and all the partite connected with the late Mr. Trefity bear testimony that he entertained so high an opilion of the mine that he fally intended to have reserved the whole of it to himself, and to have thoroughly developed it at his own expense.

The amount required for the perfect development of the property and the purchase of the leases, including the erection of two pumping-engines, one of 500-horse power; two large winding-engines, with audicient bolier-power to each; steam capstan; and either mecssary machinery; is extincted at £45,000; but returns will be made as soon as the machinery is erected on the shaft, already down to the 70 fathom level, and the mine is cleared out, with the prospect of a rapid increase in the produce as the various level and lodes are opened.

An adit or water level has been driven so as to intersect the lodes, which are of the same character and are parallel to those worked at the Par Consols and Fowey Consis, and the productive

tage for various purposes, effecting a considerable saving in the expenditure for an expenditure for an expenditure for an expenditure for an expenditure for twenty-one years have been secured on very advantageous terms, and the dues range from 1-18th to 1-16th of the produce, with a small minimum rankl, which will merge in the dues as soon as they become payable.

A number of practical miners living in the immediate vicinity of the property, and working in the adjoining mines, have made application for 250 shares, representing the sum of £2500, and a considerable amount of capital has been promised by inhabitants of the locality. These facts forcibly prove that the mine, in the opinion of those bair qualified to judge, is one of more than ordinary value.

The directors have determined not to call up more than £7 10s, per share, leaving £15,000 reserve on the first issue, as an ample guarantee for all engagements that may be entered into by the company.

Prospectuaes and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or of the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

Applications for shares must be made in the usual form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if a less number be allotted than is applied for the surplus will be applied towards payment on allotment.

TO CONSUMERS OF STEAM POWER.

TO CONSUMERS OF STEAM POWER.

NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

145, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, and 29, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MAKLESTER.
Inspection and Insurance of Land and Marine Boilers effected.

O. HOWARD FENWICK, Managing Director. G. HOWARD FENWICK, Ma J. H. TILLY, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, what mines to invest in, and what to avoid, two of which he will guarantee all loss for one-half the profits for the next six months. Terms for inspection and raport, 22 22, per day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 20 Tresavean shares.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

DARRETT AND CO., 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE BROKERS, transact business of every kind in British, Foreign, and Colonial Stock, Shares, Bonds, Docks, Debastman, Mines, Miacellancous Investments, including American Government Securities, Gaselander and Market Securities, Spanish, Mexican, and other stocks, and are in direct communication with the powerful bankers and brokers in all European towns and other the Federal and Confederate States, and in the Canadas. The carliest and must generate information received on monetary matters. Investment Circular gratis.

9, Spring-gardens, S.W., March 4, 1865.

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Rotices to Correspondents.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION OF THE Advise given by "Another Shareholder," in last works Journal, "that we remain quiet until another call is under," is so perfectly such a such Journal, "that we remain quiet until another call is under," is so perfectly said that it was a such forbers from protesting against it; and i trust the shareholders sided that the such a such as the such asu

too many who are staunch protectionists if they want to sell, and very liberal free traders if they want to buy; in fact, their motto is invariably—"FREE TRADE, AND WO COMPETCHON."

QUERRADA MINER.—In last week's Journal it is stated on the authority of Capt. Francis that "taking only one-fourth of the length of lods from Titiara to Quebrada to be of equal yield with the Quebrada, the ore ground would be worth more than 100,000,0001. strings?" This result is so automating that perhaps Captain Francis will oblige by favoring us with some particulars in explanation.—A STARKHOLDER.

Lang GENNELMER AND SOUTH BEDFORD MINES.—In last week's JOURNAL, under the head of Notabilia, is a singular notice of the recent valuable discovery at these mines. The animus is so apparent that it would not be worth motleing, except to assure the author that he has caised his mark. I am sure he will be quite delighted to know that the "foor of ore" continues, and is generally thought by competent judges to be only the "first floor" of many stories. If Nature has kindly condescended to cut one such course ofor here by a freak or any other means, I only hope she will repeat the operation at other levels.—William G. Gand.

Lang and Engineering Surveying, texel or any other means, I only hope she will repeat the operation at other levels.—William G. Gand.

Lang and Engineering Surveying, texellent colume published some two years since by Messrs. Son and Co., of Bucklersbury—"A Practical Treatise on the Science of Land and Engineering Surveying, Levelling, Estimating Quantities, &c., with a General Description of the Several Instruments required for Surveying, Levelling, Engineering and the professed of the various able that which should be given to the student by the engineer to whom he is articled, but which, unfortunately, is so generally offered in that unmerbodicial and unintelligible form that causes much unnecessary loss of time, both to the engineer to whom he is striden. Mr. Merret's book contains ample explanations of the various

serion of chapters on calculating quantities generally for estimates, the use of instruments, and various tables for facilitating calculations. We do not know the price, but believe about 21. 2s. We will obtain a copy and forward till "Student" desires it.

SHARE DEALINGS.—It would very much facilitate and increase dealings in the shares of our British mining companies if the Mining Exchange Committee would issue a Dally Share List. With all others interested in mining, I see the weekly list in the Journal, and frequenty find that shares have been dealt in during the week at such prices that had I been aware of at the time I should have willingly been an operator; but, by the lapse of four or five days, frequently good opportunities are lost.—A SUBSCRIBER.

How some Ekare Companies are Managed.—"Ploneer" has fallen into an error in supposing the paying quarries of Festiniog have neither secretary, directors, engineer, or even an office-offices for some of the quarries maned are to be found in the London Directory. No doubt some quarries are managed very extravagantly, and overdone with a highly-paid staff of officials, and this extravagance will continue until share-holders shrendolders should look well after the management, both in mines and in quarries, if they anticipate early dividends, or it may be found the capital has all been spet without any good result. I know several quarries (on called) that never can make any siste even when the directors have perseveringly spent the 60,000L or 100,000L subscribed—more pity that practical men's advice is unheeded. The best blug for such quarries would be to shut up quickly.—Quarry Agent.

Mo doubt his observations relating to "how some slate quarries are managed" merit the perusal of every speculator in alate quarries, and deserve their most assessment and the such as a such assessment and the such as a such

RATINO MINES.—I observe in last week's Journal, page 240, some remarks on "Rating of Metalliferous Mines," wherein your correspondent refers to the "uncertain system" of rating mines in the North. I be to call his attention to the fact that the mines in the North (other than coal mines) are not rated at all.—John Marley.

SOUTH GRYLLS.—Few mines have had heavier or more frequent calls than this, yet what has been done? If the mine is of no value, why not wind-up its affairs? If of value, it would be very satisfactory to know it on good authority. In either case an inspection by a competent man would seem to be judicious. What do the large share-holders think of the prospects? Can anyone give any information?—G.

Borrowing Morey.—I am connected with a limited liability mine, which about July, 1864, was put by resolution of shareholders into the hands of two liquidators for the purpose of winding—p, with a view to the formation of a new company under a slightly altered name—present shareholders to have a certain paid-up interest in the new company. After the affairs of the mine were put into the hands of the liquidators, these gentlemen proceeded to borrow money for the purpose of carrying on the works until the end of the year, making at the same times a call sufficient to pay off old liabilities, and also the borrowed mosey. This borrowing of money was unknown to the shareholders, and when I found it out I reduced to pay any proportion of such borrowed money, as I cannot believe that it was legal for them to borrow on the company's credit; but I am assured by the liquidators that it was perfectly legal for them to do so, and of course they say they will make me pay. May I, therefore, ask some of your correspondents to give me an "opinion" in next week's Journal whether I am bound to pay or not?—A. B.

Hematyre Inon Obe, Mean Llanyrissant—Although "Permian" is able to make out a fauctiful sketch, it is very clear had a decent our understand the Meward works of the same and the company and a factor of the company

correspondents to give me an "opinion" in maxi week's Journal whether I am bound to pay or not?—A. B.

Hematite Hook Ors, near Llanthusant.—Although "Permian" is able to make out a fanciful sketch, it is very clear he does not understand the Mwyndy formation, and that he has misrepresented the mode of working it. Any interests he may have to serve at Cas-bais will in the end be best served by the statement of facts, and not by fiction.—W. Vivian: Megnady, April 17.

Washow Gold Minimo Company.—As a bons fide shareholder in this company—and not one who dabbles in the shares—I think it would be but an act of justice if the directors were to publish some statement as to the reason of the gradual and continual fall in the market value of their shares. If the company's position and prospects are as encouraging as they were represented to be some short time since, it is unquestionably the imperative duty of the directors to at once make a statement to that effect, before timid holders dispose of their interest; but, if there he any truth in the assertion that the Stock Exchange is the pulse of the relative merits of stock, then the deciension in the value of these Washoe shares is open to another reference than that of a mere re-action in the market.—X. Y. Z.

Binch Ton.—I thank you for inserting my former letter, which did much service. I

a mere re-action in the market,—X. Y. Z.

Birch Tor.—I thank you for inserting my former letter, which did much service. I
wish now to state that the mine is in a bad state, not being yet forked out; the bottom
lift is lost, so that another must be sent down; and nearly all the levels in the mine
are crushed together through not being well secured. The 36 and 48 fm. levels have
not been seen for four months—that its, the ends at Hambley's shaft, the mine part of the
mine. Nearly all is idle, and it will take a long time to clear the mine. The men can
work only in one end—the 24 fm. level. If the company knew the state the mine is
in they would send an inspector. It is, indeed, a pity a good mine should be served
so, especially as it is much against the poor men, who have suffered enough this
winter through the want of work and but little money for their families.—An Old
Working Miner: Near Post Bridge, Dartimoor.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1865.

COPPER ASSAYING-No. II.

COPPER ASSAYING—No. II.

Besides the large button of refined copper obtained, there will be remaining in the slags, however well the process may be conducted, a small quantity of copper, which must be extracted. To obtain this copper all the slags from the previous stages of the process are melted down with tartar at a high temperature. The time required for the melting will be about 15 minutes. When the charge has settled down in the crucible, it is poured into the mould, the top liquid slag apart from the bottom and heavier slag. The latter, being cooled in water, is broken fine under a hammer, and the little prills of copper it contains are added to the large button, and weighted with it. Their combined weight should represent the quantity of copper which the smelter can calculate on obtaining from the ore assayed. From this description it will be apparent to all that the Cornish assay is a metallurgical process on a small scale, rather than a scientific analysis of the laboratory.

this description it will be apparent to all that the Cornish assay is a metallurgical process on a small scale, rather than a scientific analysis of the laboratory.

Let us now turn to the wet processes of copper assaying, and after that compare the results of both methods. And, first, let us look at the Chilian process, as being the simplest of all the wet assay processes in practice. Its simplicity is one of its strongest recommendations in a country like Chili, where the mines are scattered over the land at wide distances from one another, and often several days' journey from any town. In that country it becomes almost essential that every miner should know the value of the ore he is working, and be able to test it for himself, and not be obliged to send samples great distances to be assayed. Now, the process adopted is one that can be carried out by any miner. It consists in dissolving the copper ore in acid, and the precipitation of the copper from its solution by means of metallic iron. All the apparatus required is a flast of glass, a little acid, some filter or blotting paper, a small shallow porcelain dish, and a fire. The details of the process are as follows:—The ore to be treated is pounded fine, and sifted carefully. When thoroughly mixed, 50 grains of it are accurately weighed, and placed in a glass flask, having a long neck. Into the flask is poured about \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. of hydrochloric acid and a little nitric acid. The mixture is then heated on a sand-bath, and boiled to dryness; after this a little more acid is added, and again the contents heated to dryness. The flask being then allowed to get partially cold, water and a little acid are again added to it. The contents of the flask are then filtered into a porcelain dish, and if the process has been carefully conducted, all the copper of the ore will be in the liquid filtered through. The dish which contains the copper solution is now placed on a sand-bath, and, when a little warm, a coil of iron wire is put into it. The basin is kept gent

on the wire. The assayer, when he sees that this result has been effected, removes the dish from the sand-bath, and taking hold of the coil of wire, shakes from it all the copper he can, and afterwards carefully removes any remaining particles with a fine camel-hair brush. The liquid being poured off, the metallic copper is washed carefully several times with warm water, then dried on the sand-bath, and weighed.

To a certain extent the metallic copper here obtained will contain some of the impurities of the ore, and, therefore, it is well to test the amount of pure copper in that obtained by a process which we will presently describe. But first let us state that the process which we will presently describe. But first let us state that the process who described, when carefully conducted, will give a produce of from 1 to 2 per cent. above the Cornish assay. This will only hold good, however, for ores containing above 20 per cent. of copper, for in those of much higher produce the difference between the assays will be less, whilst for those containing much less copper the difference will be greater. Now, when it is remembered that it does not pay the Chilian miner to export ore under 20 per cent. produce, and that the richest ores are rarely found in quantity to contain over 30 per cent. of copper, if our assertions be true it will be evident that for the particular country where it is adopted the process is a most applicable one. It must be here mentioned that for no ore can the Chilian process be depended on for giving exact results, and it will be, therefore, well to describe the most accurate commercial method known (apart, of course, from the most accurate commercial method known (apart, of course, from the most accurate commercial method is one that depends on the fact that ammoniate of copper is of a deep blue colour, whilst the cyanide is colontless. This fact is practically applied in the following way:— First a solution of cyanide of potassium is made of a given strength, or rather the capacity of which

rather the capacity of which to decolourise completely a solution containing a definite quantity of copper is known. Now, cyanide of potassium is not a crystalline salt, and being, therefore, of uncertain strength, it is necessary to resort to the following mode of determining the strength of its solution, which we will call the test solution:—To make it, dissolve 3 cos. of cyanide of potassium in 2 pints of water. Weigh accurately 10 grs. of solution, which we will call the test solution:—To make it, dissolve 3 ozs. of cyanide of potassium in 2 pints of water. Weigh accurately 10 grs. of pure copper (and the purest is that which is known as electrotype copper), and dissolve it in nitric acid in a flask, dilute it with water, and add ammonia in excess. The solution will appear quite blue. To it when cold add of the test solution as much as is required completely to decolourise it. As is apparent, the quantity of the test solution required must be accurately ascertained, and, therefore, it is poured from a small tube of glass, called a burette, divided on its length into small divisions. By this simple arrangement the quantity poured from the burette can be accurately calculated by the divisions on the face of the tube. Certain precautions are necessary in carrying out the process, such as the addition of the test solution by slow degrees, and in small quantities at a time, as also in waiting a short time between each addition of the test solution, and then in shaking the flask continually. Such details are, however, readily learnt by practice.

Having at last ascertained what quantity of the test solution of cyanide Having at last ascertained what quantity of the test solution of cyanide of potassium is necessary to decolourise the ammoniacal solution of a de-

finite quantity of pure copper, it becomes an easy matter to apply the test solution to the determination of the quantity of copper in any ammoniacal solution. Thus, if we have an ore of copper to treat, or a sample of regulas, we proceed to dissolve a small quantity of it (say, 10 grs. or more, according to the richness of the sample) in nitric acid, slightly diluted. Having boiled the solution thoroughly, to drive off the nitrous fames, add a considerable quantity of water, and then ammonia in excess. When cold, into this blue ammoniacal solution pour as much of the test solution as is necessary to decolourise it. Taking note, then, of the number of divisions required from the burette, and having previously ascertained the quantity of the test solution required to decolourise a definite quantity of copper in solution, it is easy, by a simple rule of proportion, to determine the quantity of pure copper in the sample of ore or regulus assayed. The above is, perhaps, the best wet method of assaying any copper ore, and with care will give results as accurate as can be required for all commercial purposes. The assayer, in adopting this process, will find that the same test solution will keep for some time, and if carefully shielded from the influence of light and air it will not be necessary to test its strength more than once or twice; and if he only requires, however, to use it occasionally he will find it wise to test its decolourising power before trusting to any original determination of its strength.

In conclusion, each of the three foregoing processes are adapted commercially to estimate the value of conpart in the form of we require and

to any original determination of its strength.

In conclusion, each of the three foregoing processes are adapted commercially to estimate the value of copper in the form of ore, regulus, and metal. Of all, the Cornish process is the most important, for it is that by which every ton of copper in England is bought and sold. At first sight it appears a most complicated and difficult process, but really, in the hands of experienced men, it is a rapid and precise method. That there is always a certain loss in the Cornish copper assay cannot be denied, but since its object is to give a basis of purchase, it is not necessary for this that they should give a proportion of metal rigorously exact; it is even logical that the loss in the assay may be proportionate to the loss in smelting, according to the greater or less impurity of the matte. Lastly, the price paid by the English smelters according to Cornish assay for copper ores is far higher than that paid in any foreign market, and especially does the statement apply to the American copper market. It is necessary to defer to a future time a comparison of the tentative exactitude of all the processes in use. the processes in use.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

That the actual operation of kirving is done more rapidly by machine than by hand is undoubtedly true, when the time is calculated from the moment at which the first blow of the pick is struck until the opposite end of the under-cut is reached; but by many it is considered questionable whether (say) upon a comparison of an entire month's working the quantity of work performed by the machine would be so much greater than that which could be done by hand labour as to compensate for the outlay necessary to put the machine to work. It seems that with many descriptions of coal the supporting of the portion above the cut, so as to enable the second and third undercut to be made, is a source of great inconvenience, and that in the earlier machines there were also difficulties in keeping them firmly on the rails, and in keeping the cutters well up to their work. The limited action of the pick, as compared with that which it possesses in the hands of the collier, was also a cause of complaint, but each of these evils have been, at least to some extent, remedied by inventions which have since been patented.

of the collier, was also a cause of complaint, but each of these evils have been, at least to some extent, remedied by inventions which have since been patented.

The machine originally invented by Rothery was designed to be worked by hand, and there are still some who entertain the opinion that this arrangement is the most practicable. Be this as it may, compressed air, as a motive power, was very soon substituted for manual labour, and the reduction of the size of the machine was the next point that received attention. To accomplish this, Messrs. Ridley and Jones substituted the trunk engine for the ordinary high-pressure engine first employed, but there was still the difficulty that the machine could only cut a single horizontal groove; this was an objection which occurred equally whether the pick or the circular saw, which by this time had been introduced, was adopted. The remedy was patented by Mr. J. G. Jones, to whom the introduction of the trunk-engine is also due. The arrangement cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. John Downie, whose very excellent and comprehensive paper, read before the Institution of Engineers in Scotland, was published in the Supplement to the Mining Journal of April I. He explains that Jones's machine has a trunk cylinder (though this is not an essential part of the design), and a very simple and ingenious method of turning the pick to any angle from horizontal to vertical, and to either side, by means of a worm working into a wheel cast or fitted on the rocking-shaft bearing, and thereby carrying round the trunk and whole apparatus in the desired direction. The cylinder, also, is made to move longitudinally on the carriage, so as to adjust the blow of the pick to any point that may be necessary. The valve is worked by the piston in its back stroke striking against a rod, which passes through the back end of cylinder and actuates a lever connected with the valve-spindle, having an elastic pad of India-rubber introduced in the lever, to take away part of the concuss

wyper acting on a star-wheel, capable of being easily thrown out of and into gear.

But as none of the arrangements were calculated to meet the difficulty arising from being compelled to make three courses of the machine in a single kirving, Messrs. Firth have obtained another patent, according to which they propose to use a new form of pick, having two or more cutting blades in the same face of the stem or shaft of the pick, so as to cut the mineral at two or more points at each stroke. The length of each blade is made to vary as the distance from the spindle increases. They also propose to place rollers, so as to prevent the carriage lifting from the rails, and to connect the axles, which have cranks for the purpose, so that the workmen may have more command over the movement of the machine. The success which has been achieved with this new form of instrument has not yet been made public, but it must be obvious that if it act as intended, not only will the difficulty of supporting the coal be avoided, but the work will be done in one-third the time occupied by other machines.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 20.—The Coal and Iron Trades here continue good, and most of the large works are extremely busy, the orders for iron finished, and for pipes, machinery, &c., being plentiful, and very extensive. The Easter holidays consequently are not so much noticed, many of the works proceeding as usual, and scarcely making a pause for one of the greatest holidays throughout the year. The men at most of the large ironworks and machine shops are, of course, earning large wages, and have at present good prospect for employment during the year. The demand for coal was certainly never better than at present in the North, and the vend of coal for home consumption and for exportation will probably be larger coal was certainly never better than at present in the North, and the event of coal for home consumption and for exportation will probably be larger during the present year than in any former year. The official accounts rendered will, of course, show the quantities of coal shipped coastwise and oversea, and also sent to London by rail, but the quantity consumed on the spot can hardly be expected to be so accurately accounted for, consequently the total quantity raised is in some respects uncertain, and as the home consumption in those counties is continually increasing, the total quantity raised during the present year will prove appropriate. For its its testing the present year will prove appropriate part in the second control of the control of home consumption in those counties is continually increasing, the total quantity raised during the present year will prove enormous; nor is it at all likely that the supply, here at least, will fail for some ages to come, as new seams are being discovered, and many of those seams which have lain dormant for the last 40 or 50 years, as they could not be worked profitably, are now being brought into operation. Most of the coalworks are going on prosperously, and the men earning good wages; but it appears that some misunderstanding has taken place at Seaton Delaval Colliery, as they have advertised, warning other men to keep away from the colliery until they have made an arrangement with their employers. It is hoped that this misunderstanding will be only temporary. There is a

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at of men at many collieries, and to-day a number of men believe—have arrived from Sco re a want of men has been felt.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 20.—The dispute in the Iron Trade in South Staffordshire is now eer. On Saturday last a number of the masters met deputations from the over. On Saturday last a number of the masters met deputations from puddlers in and near Wolverhampton, to confer on the subject of the proposal by the latter of establishing Courts of Arbitration to settle future disputes. The interview was private, but it was understood that it was most putes. The masters of present a desire to consider the pares. The interview mas private, but it was understood that it was most frank and open on both sides. The masters expressed a desire to consider the suggestion of the men, but pointed out many reasons, as was done last week in this letter, why Courts of Arbitration could not settle the question of the rates of wages. The real reason is, that no data could possibly be afforded by which the question could be determined; and it was also suggested, as an argument against arbitration of any sort, that whilst the award could be easily suffered against the masters, whose caniful was invested in tanan argument against arbitration of any sort, that whilst the award could be easily enforced against the masters, whose capital was invested in tangible property, the workmen might be scattered over the kingdom by the time an award was made unfavourable to themselves. This is a feeble argument, for usually the masters would have wages in hand; and it could be provided that he should retain, or pay into Court, a certain amount. At present, if a master finds fault with his men, his remedy is to send them to the tread-wheel. The question is, whether this is a desirable means of enforcing contracts, or the best practicable means of doing so. As to the question of wages, which is, no doubt, the main ground of difference, it must be clear to anyone who reflects on the question, that no Arbitration question of wages, which is, no doubt, the main ground of difference, it must be clear to anyone who reflects on the question, that no Arbitration Court can settle the question, which must be regulated by the law of supply and demand. This has for years been working in the interest of the men, and would do so yet more effectually were it not that by the system of paying all alike, the superior artizans can only advance by dragging after them the lazy, the unsteady, and the unskilful. If wages varied

after them the lazy, the unsteady, and the unskilful. If wages varied amongst artizans according to their real value, the remuneration of the superior men would rise much more rapidly than at present.

The masters promised to consider a proposal for adjusting wages on the old plan, according to the price of iron. The men are now nominally receiving 1s, per ton and 10 per cent. more than they did under the old scale, and probably it is proposed to admit this as the normal relation between the price of iron and the rate of wages for the future. Many difficulties must, however, attend any such proposal. First, what is the price of iron? What has been understood to be the price for this purpose is the rates fixed by the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association, but this is grating, very by year, less and less recarded, and probably at present. rates fixed by the South Staffordshire frommasters' Association, but this is getting year by year less and less regarded, and probably at present scarcely anyone is realising the full price. Again, this principle involves frequent changes in wages, which lead to constant disputes. It would be far better to adopt a rate which, except in cases of a great change, would not be altered, than to be changing wages with every rise and fall in the price of iron. Such a principle does not prevail in other trades, and in the iron and coal trades rents and royalties do not go up and down with the market value of iron. There are more men at work in North Staffordshire, and the general opinion is that they will gradually return to work. It will be well if masters and men each bear in mind a lesson from this contest. The former would be wise frankly to recognise the men's Unions. Whether good or evil, these organisations will continue. The masters may be on tolerably friendly terms with those who direct them, or they may, by ignoring them or treating them with hostility, render them disposed to purren a combative course. On the other hand, the men should learn that their interest is to make themselves as really valuable as possible, and, as far as is practicable, to promote in a kindly spirit the interests of their employers. If the two have more frequent opportunities of intercourse the disputes between them would be greatly narrowed down, and would be far easier of adjustment.

The Low Trade is duil. Some of the works are executing orders kent

course the disputes between them would be greatly narrowed down, and would be far easier of adjustment.

The Iron Trade is dull. Some of the works are executing orders kept back owing to the lock-out, but the orders coming in are very small. Piginon is scarcely selling at all. South Staffordshire mine pigs range from 3t. 5s. to 3t. 12s. 6d., with exceptional qualities at 3t. 15s.; hematites are about 31. 7s. 6d.

good deal of discussion has taken place respecting a co-operative ement in Wolverhampton on the part of the makers of the common k-locks. Mr. Hughes (of "Tom Brown's School Days") has appealed stock-locks. Mr. Hughes (of "Tom Brown's School Days") has appealed to the public for the men, who, he stated, say the masters are underselling them, with a view to stop the attempt to make locks on the co-operative principle; and the masters reply that the men first began underselling, and they predict that as soon as trade becomes bad this co-operative effort will fall to pieces. The men seem in earnest. They have been at work for nearly 12 months, and they are repaying the money advanced to them. They will do well to accumulate a capital on which to fall back, so as to meet the pressure of bad times. It is to be hoped that the experiment may succeed, for it is plain that co-operation is the most hopeful law the working classes have ever employed to raise their social position.

At the Newcastle-under-Lyne Petty Sessions, on Monday, James Davies, an underlooker at the Silverdale Colliery, was charged under the 16th special rule of the Coal Mines Inspection Act with neglecting to examine all parts of the pit on April 5, before the men proceeded to their work. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Bostock, a manager, that on the morning in question a man was burnt in the Great Row Pit, by an explosion on the north side, but that he was in a fair way for recovery. The

plosion on the north side, but that he was in a fair way for recovery. The defendant admitted that he had not examined that part of the works, but said that he cautioned the man who had been injured. Instead of which he stuck his candle on the mouth of the sheet and brushed the gas upon it, which caused the explosion. The defendant was said to be a careful, steady man, on the whole. A fine of 5s. and 10s. 6d. costs was inflicted. It is to be regretted that we scarcely ever hear of cases of proceedings like the above except in case of accidents.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

APRIL 20.—The Iron Trade continues in a healthy state, and now that an arrangement has been entered into between the masters and men a number of orders which were held in abeyance have been given out, and there is a prospect of an increasing trade. Indeed, at Leeds and Manchester, where during the lock-out a number of orders found their way, the effect has been that whilst the greater part of the iron-producing districts have been paralysed, they have been most actively employed in the execution of a number of orders which were originally intended for other force. There is a good enquiry for sheet, bars, and railway iron general. execution of a number of orders which were originally intended for other firms. There is a good enquiry for sheets, bars, and railway iron generally, and at the present time there are fewer blasts out than have been known for some time past. The Coal Trade is in a quieter state than for some time past, owing to the advent of warmer weather, and the lessened production occasioned by the lock-out at the ironworks. Prices of the hard or better quality of material required for marine engines and locomotive purposes is fully maintained, but for other sorts the rates are not so well kept up. motive purposes so well kept up.

There was an open-air meeting of miners held on 1000 and on Good Friday, at which it was computed that there were 2000 colliers present. Mr. J. Normansell, agent of the Miners' Association of South present. Mr. J. Normansell, agent of the Miners' Association of South was an open-air meeting of miners held on Dodworth Commo There was an open-air meeting of miners held on Dodworth Common on Good Friday, at which it was computed that there were 2000 colliers present. Mr. J. Normansell, agent of the Miners' Association of South Yorkshire, presided, and he congratulated the men on the peace which happily prevailed between the colliers and the coalowners. He set forth the advantages of joining the association which he represented, and then cordially eulogised its advantages, and asked the assemblage to join it. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was desirable all colliers should join, and the impression created was decidedly favourable to that view. The increase in the South Yorkshire coal trade has induced the Great Northern Railway-Company to considerably augment their mineral rolling stock. The daily increase from the South Yorkshire district is estimated at 1500 tons over the returns of last year. In addition to the new rolling stock, the company have provided themselves with twenty new engines, and with this additional power it is said that the company will scarcely meet the requirements demanded of them.

The Staveley Coal and Iron Company stands at the head of all the limited liability companies of recent formation. The company have just declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent.,—so that it will only require three more dividends to pay off the whole of the subscribed capital. The company is formed of 100L shares, of which 60L only is paid up, and they are quoted at 14L premium. It is said by eminent mineral men, that though the valuation of these extensive works amounted to 600,000L, they have been almost given away at that price. Certainly it would seem, from the dividend alluded to, that there is something in them of great value. The late Mr. Barrow, who founded them, and whose personal estate has been sworn at 500,000L, obtained some advantageous leases of the minerals, which are now telling immensely in favour of the new company. The late Mr. Seymour's position at these works as the resident viewer has

been filled by the appointment of Mr. Campbell, engineer of Matlock, and a most judicious selection has been made. Mr. Campbell was connected for many years with the late Mr. George Stephenson, the founder of railways; and it is reported of that eminent personage that, when he was being examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, he declared that Mr. Campbell was the best engineer he ever had any connection with. So far as regards the management of large bodies of working men, Mr. Campbell was the best engineer he ever had any connection with. So far as regards the management of large bodies of working men, Mr. Campbell is unapproachable. He is the engineer of the new line of the Midand Company he has many times distinguished himself.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. George Mountford, Grasscroft, for an improved metallic composition for cleaning, burnishing, and grinding articles of cuttery, edge tools for cutting instruments, and for grinding the cards or rollers of carding-engines, and the surfaces of cylinders and covering olders for various kinds of woolien and cotton machinery; Mr. Was. Speakman Tates, Stamford-atreet, Leeds, for time proveements in machinery for folding there for pressing; Mr. Catterill, Cannock, for improvements in meaninery for folding there for the provent of the standard of the latter of the cards or rollers of carding-engines, and an ewo or improved composition for joining the said pipes and other similar pipes; Mr. Seth Dawson, Springfield, near Moesiey, Mr. J. Burgess, Saddieworth, and asters, whose capital was invested in tangent the sector of the cards or rollers for conveying water and gas, and for other like purpose, and an ewo or improved composition for iboricating splindles, shafts, or other frictional surfaces; Mr. C. Turner, Bingley, and Mr. T. Room, Burnley, for improvements in looms for wavaring; Measars. T. Newbigging, and A. Hindie, Bacup, for improvements in wet gas—and the condition of the provements of the cards or rollers of machinery.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 20.—There is a lukewarmness evinced by buyers of iron in entering into transactions, which indicates that they look forward to lower prices prevailing; in fact, some of the Liverpool and London houses make no secret of this belief—that is, provided the works in Staffordshire and the North of England go on as expected. The only redeeming point of importance is the likelihood that the success of the Federal arms may bring the American war to a close, and then it is probable that the demand from that country will improve considerably. The makers of the district continue to have their books, as a rule, well filled with orders, and there is no lack of employment at the works. Quotations remain without material alteration. The tin-plate trade is not quite so dull as it has been, and for both coke and charcoal there is a better enquiry. The latest American intelligence is believed to have been the main cause of this improvement. Steam coal is in active demand, and the collieries are in pretty regular work. House qualities command an average sale.

The Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) have just entered into an arrangement for the working of the West Somerset Mineral Railway. The agreement is for a term of 55½ years, during which time the Ebbw Vale Company covenant to pay interest to the shareholders and mortgages at the following rates:—On the class A shares, 32,500L, at 6L per cent. per annum; and on the class B shares, and the loan capital (not exceeding together 72,500L) at 5L per cent. per annum. The West Somerset communicates with the extensive iron ore mines of the Ebbw Vale Company, at Brendon Hills, and this accounts for the company leasing the railway.

num; and on the class B shares, and the loan capital (not exceeding together 72,500L) at 5L per cent. per annum. The West Somerset communicates with the extensive iron ore mines of the Ebbw Vale Company, at Brendon Hills, and this accounts for the company leasing the railway. The Ashton Vale Iron Company's rolling mills are being erected under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Ellis, and will be of the most complete and substantial character. The site chosen is all that could be desired, being within a short distance of the present works, and in immediate connection with the railway now in course of construction from Portishead to Bristol. There is an abundance of water, and the ground has been obtained very reasonably.

nection with the railway now in course of construction from Portishead to Bristol. There is an abundance of water, and the ground has been obtained very reasonably.

It is a matter of regret to report that the dispute between some of the old hands employed by the Neath Abbey Coal Company and their employers is not yet at an end. At the Neath County Court, on Monday, an action was brought by William Davies against the company for 51, 12s. wages, alleged to be due, and the particulars of the claim on the summons were as follows:—"The claim is for 51, 12s., for one month's wages, and for remuneration and compensation at 4s. 8d. per day for one month, during which the plaintiff has, by a neglect and breach of duly in the contract incurred by the defendant, depriving him of the opportunity and preventing from working as a collier at the Great Main Pit, Bryncoch, Neath, Glamorganshire." Mr. Roberts, of Manchester, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Tripp, of Swansea, for the defendants. Mr. Tripp made a formal objection to the summons, on the ground that the particulars were defective. There was no date mentioned on the summons, and the plaintiff had not specified what portion of the sum claimed was for wages, and what for the breach of contract. Mr. Roberts said he was content to strike out the words "one month's wages," and go for a month's compensation only. Mr. Tripp add he could not month's wages," and go for a month's compensation only. Mr. Tripp add he could not month's the defence without precise particulars being furnished. His Honour remarked that, perhaps, there would be no objection to amend the summons, and hear the case at the next Court. Mr. Tripp said he should certainly object to an amendment of the summons. After some further discussion, His Honour held Mr. Tripp's objection to be frain, and the summons was dismissed. It was arranged that another case should be entered and titled on June 14 next. Mr. Roberts afterwards addressed the mon at a public-house. He entreated them to be more provident in t

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.—Among the various enterprises that are now before the public for the development of slate quarries, few would seem to possess such general encouraging characteristics, and such facilities for working, as the Tremadoc and Raltwen Quarry, situated a short distance from Portmadoc, North Wales, for the acquisition of which a respectably organised company is in course of formation. This quarry, then known as the Ty-Cerrig, was worked some two yearssince, upon a scale, although somewhat limited, yet amply sufficient to prove that it is fully capable of producing the best quality of slate, and at a most remunerative price, which, of course, will be gradually increased as the development of the quarry is extended. But as regular returns of slate can at once be produced, arrangements have been made whereby a minimum interest is secured for the first and second years at 8 per cent. upon the capital subscribed. As the demand for slate both for home and foreign consumption is continually increasing while the supply is diminishing, slate quarries, is continually increasing while the supply is diminishing, slate quarries, when fairly laid out, and economically and judiciously managed, may be safely regarded as desirable investments. It should be mentioned that a line of railway runs through the quarry, and that a port of shipment is within two miles. Already half of the necessary capital has been subscribed, and the shares are quoted at a premium.

THE SCOTCH COAL AND IRON TRADE.—Two somewhat important meetings have been held in Glasgow during the past week. On Monday at a meeting of miners' delegates it was resolved that a society for emigration purposes should be formed in every mining district in Scotland. It was stated that 100 miners had left Glasgow for American within the last fourteen days, and that arrangements have been made for others to follow forthwith. It was ordered that each person intending to become a member should pay 6d, per week, that sum representing one chance of ballot. On Wednesday the frommasters and their workmen net with a view to consider what arrangement could be made regarding a reduction of wages. The men proposed the adoption of the North of England prices, whilst the masters asgested an average of the rates paid in the different districts of England. The meeting was ultimately adjourned for further information. It appears that a large number of puddlers and millmen have left Glasgow, Coatbridge, and Motherwell, for the North of England, where they are engaged at higher wages than can be obtained in Scotland.

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE. - State of the blast-furnaces of the district or 17 4 nearly ready.
2% completed.
2 nearly completed.
4 nearly ready.
3 commenced.

At the mines of Traversella, in Savoy, it is said magnets revolving on wheel are used to pick up the iron from the powered ore, leaving the copper-pyrites.

commend

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.

Under the title of "A Record of the Progress of Modern Engineering Activity, Mechanical, Marine, Hydraalic, Railway, Re and other engineering works, with Essays and Reviews," Mr. Will Humber, A.L.C.E., &c., has just issued, through Messrs, Lockwo very handsome volume of plates of engineering works, accompanie the necessary descriptions, and preceded by a brief, yet interesting his phical sketch of Robert Stephensom—an admirable and very striking tograph of whom is given by way of frontispiece. Mr. Humber ob that the many inconveniences which attended the issue of the many parts has induced the adoption of a different course, and that heade only half-yearly or annual volumes will be published, as circumst dictate. Endeavouring to make the work as interesting as possible being of opinion that there was a deficiency of information relating docks, the author has selected the Low Water Basin at Birkenhau combining five distinct features—dock and gates, swing-bridge, last docks, the author has selected the Low Water Basin at Birkenhead combining five distinct features—dock and gates, swing-bridge, lastinge, sluices, and hydraulic machinery for opening and closing the gas and sluices; and the Albert Harbours, Greenock, as affording a wide fair for study. He has illustrated the latest practice in bridge construction by giving the details and a full description of the London, Chathan, as Dover Railway Bridge, over the Thames at Blackfriars. He has given four examples of railway viaducts, with their respective cost, as iron roof of the Charing Cross Station, and some details of the Dulic Winter Palace.

Winter Palace.

To the young engineer Mr. Humber's work will prove of the great importance, since particular care has been taken to direct the reader's tention to the points of especial professional interest. The first charge the letter-press portion of the book is devoted to the consideration of in the letter-press portion of the book is devoted to the consideration of In Railway Bridges, and he then treats of the Coating of Iron Structures Prevent Oxidation; the Economy of Steam Machinery; and Habeen, Ports, and Breakwater, Modern and Theoretical; the student being the well prepared for the study of the descriptions of the various plates while follow. Plates 1 to 15, inclusive, relate to the Birkenhead Docks, Ins. Water Basin; these are succeeded by three of the Charing Cross States Roof; one of the Digswell Viaduct, and one of the Robberty Wood Viaduct, both on the Great Northern Railway. A plate, showing the variate forms of metallic and mineral permanent way follows, and there are supplates of the Clydach and River Ebbw viaducts, on the Merthyt, The degar, and Abergavenny Railway; of the College Wood Viaduct, on the Cornwall Railway; and three of the Dublin Winter Palace. The misk plates relate to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, and four of the Abert Harbour, Greenot. The entire work gives evidence of the display of a large amount of cases.

The entire work gives evidence of the display of a large amount of can and judgment by the author, both in the selection and arrangement of the materials, whilst the manner in which the volume is got up reflect the greatest credit upon all concerned—the printing is excellent, and the place have been lithographed by Messrs. Sprague in the best possible style. The book is one which cannot fail to be most favourably received, from its better the order to the distribution of the printing in the printing is excellent, and the place is the printing in the printing in the printing in the printing is excellent, and the place in the best possible style. The book is one which cannot fail to be most favourably received, from its better that the printing is the printing profession.

THE APPLICATIONS OF GEOLOGY TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Although there may be some adventurers in mines who take but liet interest in anything connected with mining except the dividends paid, by far the greater number desire to possess at least a general acquaintam with the broad principles of the science upon the application of which by their workmen the success or failure of their business, in a great ma-

far the greater number desire to possess at least a general acquaintas with the broad principles of the science upon the application of which by their workmen the success or failure of their business, in a great mesure, depends, and cases not unfrequently occur in which even a very moderate knowledge of geology can be turned to good account in connection with ordinary industrial pursuits. Prof. Ansied's volume of lectures will, therefore, be wiscons a large number of readers, who lacked the opportunity of attending the course at hit intending the course at his possibility of the state of Agricultural Geology, and observe that they could not be brought forward in the time of disposal, whilst far the generalisation, without facts and statistics, he could not expect the important that he is not without facts and statistics, he could not expect the important of his conclusions to be appreciated. He explains that we have to employ the sarks at its presented to us by nature, and to do so we have to discover and remove from its implements were first made. With these, and with fuel grown on the soil, the sill self was prepared for better implements were constructed. By slow degrees, but sills a very early puriod in the history of olvilisation, men were enabled to cultivate, to estiruct, to engineer, and to work mortals, and in all these matters they were larving and applying geology. By practising a mechanical art they gradually learnt he principles were once thought lightly of, because the practice had advance's without their help.

In the chapter on Agricultural Geology the broad principles of the science are will given, and the mineral and geological conditions which must combine to make a sill productive are carefully explained, particular care being taken throughout that the number of the manufacture, as in the case of glass, for for mould for metal catting; and the proceeding

he rook whence is originally states, if the various lodes.

The book is throughout well worthy of attentive study, and when it is considered, as the book is throughout well worthy of attentive study, and when it is considered, as the professor very truly states, that geology applied to the arts is a subject of real and vital interest to all of us, it cannot be doubted that the readers of the Lecture will vital interest to all of us, it cannot be doubted that the readers of the Lecture will vital interest to all of us, it cannot be doubted that the readers of the Lecture will vital interest to all of us, it cannot be doubted that the readers of the Lecture will vital interest to all of us, it cannot be doubted that the readers of the Lecture will be a subject of the lecture will be

* "The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures."—Six Cantor Lectures delivered before the Society of Arts. By D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.B.S. Lonies: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

"HANDBOOK OF THE STEAM-ENGINE."-The title-page "HANDBOOK OF THE STEAM-ENGINE."—The title-page alone of the new work by Mr. John BOURNE, C.E. (just issued through Messrs. Longman), is sufficient to secure it extensive patronage; for a "Handbook of the Steam-Engine," containing all the rules required for the right construction and management of engines of every class, with the easy arithmetical solution of those rules, is just such a handbook as many young engineers must often have looke for in vain. Mr. Bourne has spared no pains to render it as useful as possible to tharge class of imperfectly educated engineers, to whom it is chiefly addressed, as remarks that if he might infer the probable reception of the work from the numerous anitous enquiries addressed to him from all quarters of the work from the numerous substitutes the prospects of its speedy appearance, he would angur for its wider populative than any work he has yet written. With regard to the use of the work, excital it is not alone by the imperfectly educated engineer that it will be used, unless under this term Mr. Bourne includes those who are still in the position of students. The entire work is written in that explanatory style which would be adopted by a companion of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of a future occasion we may refer more fully to its contents. On a fature occasion we may refer more

Ancient Shipbuilding in advance of Modern.—Capt. G. F. Gobs. during the past week submitted to us an elaborate series of war-Ancient Shipbuilding in advance of Modern.—Capa-has during the past week submitted to us an elaborate series of work-ing drawings connected with wood and iron shipbuilding, copied from the Emperor of the Emperor of the Emperor of the Emperor of the Construcoriginal diagrams found in the Summer Palace of the Emperer China, and supposed to be many thousands of years old. The construction of the vessel is in every way remarkable, especially considering the great antiquity claimed for it; the hull, masts, sails, screws, &c., being either of a character equal to the most approved arrangement of the present time, or considerably in advance of them. Capt. Goble is seeking the co-operation of a few antiquarians, or others interested in the subjection order that a working model of the vessel may be built, and there appears to be no doubt that many very material advantages will be gained as compared with any ship at present afloat. Not only are the servations of the ship itself of the highly efficient character described, but even the chain cables are apparently superior to those now in use, though totally different in construction; they are said to be capable of bearing a strain of 10,000 tons. grams found in the Summer Palace of the Empe supposed to be many thousands of years old. The col

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending April 15, 571. 11s. 6d.; number of passengers, 13,818,

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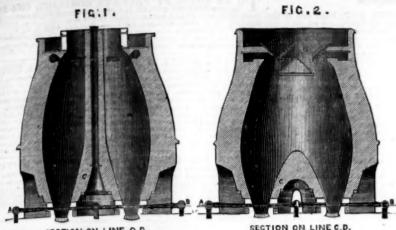
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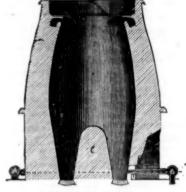
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April 15,

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SECTION ON LINE C.D.

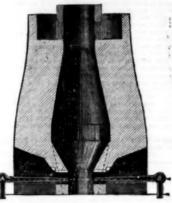
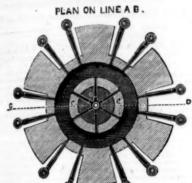
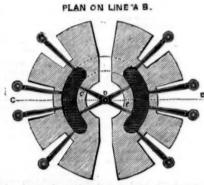


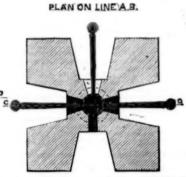
FIG A

SECTION ON LINE.C.D





PLAN ON LINE.A.B.



The probability that an increased economy of faul and a cheaper iron weal result from the calargement of the blast-formose upon a larger seale, the "difficulty of pettings the blast (many per of faul and a cheaper iron weal result from the calargement of the blast-formose has long been recognized, but allows from time to time zero forms of finances have been larroteed, in order to secure the greater area without the necessity of increasing the presents of the blast, the company per so formed by the corre than to particle whatever in the faraces allal pass the line of turyers without the necessity of increasing the presents of the blast, the correct and the performs of the blast formace, and the trials and with it were, so far as we are assess, anistatorry, veil is now that the veil of the correct and the performance of the performance of

THE RUSSIAN (VYKSOUNSKY) IRONWORKS COMPANY
(LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Limited Liabilities Act of 1862.
Capital £500,000, in 25,000 shares of £20 each.

Present issue i 5,000 shares.

Deposit £1 on application and £4 on allotment. Beyond which it is not intended to call up more than £6 per share.

No call to exceed £3 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

to call to exceed £3 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three month Directors.

W. Austin, Esq. (Director, Metropolitan Railways).

Akthur G. CHAPMAN, Esq. (Director, Smith, Knight, and Co.).

Akthur G. CHAPMAN, Esq. (Director, Smith, Knight, and Co.).

AKTHUR G. CHAPMAN, Esq. (Director, Smith, Knight, and Co.).

AL CORR VAN DER MAEREN (late Judge, Tribunal of Commerce, Brussels).

Od. Elsey, H. E. I. C.S. (Director, Bank of London).

Od. FERNOH (Chalman, Bombay and Baroda Railway).

Hom. A. C. HOBART, 5, Berkeley-square.

JOHN MOLLETT, Esq. (Director, Gean Marine Insurance Company).

SUFERINTENDENT ENDINEER—Charles Matthael, Esq.

Bankins—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street and Charling-cross.

SOLICTORS—Messir, Edwards and Co., Delahay-atreet, Westminster.

Rosters—Messir, Robins, Barber, and Dailey, Threadneedle-atreet.

Rosters—Messir, Robins, Barber, and Dailey, Threadneedle-atreet.

Messir, C. F. Komp, Camad, Ford, and Co., 7, Gresham-street.

Robert Smith, Esq., 6, Great Winchester-street.

SECRETAIX (FRO TEM.)—Courtenay Clarke, Esq.

OFFICES,—9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD STREET.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the well-knut.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the well-known insworks, which have been established and in successful operation for a long period at Vickes, in Russia.

The state, which covers an area of 405,000 English acres, and contains 35,000 inhabitants, is most advantageously situated on the navigable river Oka (which flows into the Volga at Nijni Noycood), and is within 66 miles of the railroad which connects Mijni Noycood with Moscow.

The profits at the present time amount to about 537,000 silver roubles (about £70,000 string) per support of 1,200,000 roubles, born interest at 5 per cent.

sering) per annum, subject, however, to a deduction of 72,000 roubles, boing interest at a per cent., and sinking fund on a debt of 1,200,000 roubles due to the Russian Government, thus leaving a nat annual profit of 465,000 roubles (£60,000). By arrangement with the proprietors, and hypothecation or mortgage to the company of their reserved interest in the estate, 57,000 roubles (£10,000), being about 7 per cent, per annum upon the whole capital proposed to be called up, is guaranteed to be first paid to the shareholders of the company; of the surplus profits (378,000 roubles or £49,000), three-affiths will being to the proprietors, and two-fifths to the shareholders, for a period of 37 years. Thus on an estimate of the profits at the present time, and without considering ten improvement is shown apon the capital (£185,000) required to be called up. In the superiod of the company of the surplus of the company will case, the whole the development of 37 years, when the interest of the company will case, the whole the measures to have a valuation made of all the property above ground, and after deducting the present value, to pay to the company one-half of the difference in cash. Thus, I have the company will be estate and works, the regimentative of valued during the 37 years, at the end defense to have a whole of their capital will be returned to the shareholders, with a confidence of the company will case, the whole of their capital will be returned to the shareholders, with a confidence of the company will be capital and the addition to reast single highly remunerative dividend during the 37 years, at the end defense lower.

siderable bons whole of their capital will be returned to the seath source.

Fland of the estate and works, the engineer's report, and other documents on which the skeve statem are founded, may be inspected at the offices of the company. Applications for shares to be made in the accompanying form. In the event of no allotted than are spifed for, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares on allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

THE RUSSIAN (VYKSOUNSKY) IRONWORKS COMPANY
(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LISTS of this company
will be CLOSED THIS DAY (Saturday), the 22d inst., for LONDON, and on MONDAY
NEXT, the 24th inst., for the COUNTRY.
By order of the Board,
COURTENAY CLARKE, See
Offices, 9, Great Winchester-street, Old-Broad-street, April 22, 1865.

N the MATTER of the LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPER COMPANY (LIMITED), and of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862,—The CREDITORS of the ABOVE COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Monday, the sith day of May, 1865, to SEND THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, Charles Graham Carttar, the liquidator of the said company, at the offices of Messrs. Carttar and Harper, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, in the City of London; and if so required, by notice in writing from the said liquidator, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the offices aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

C. GRAHAM CARTTAR, Liquidator.

SHEPPARD AND RILEY, Solicitors to the Liquidator.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1865.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1865.

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the shareholdrrs of this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY,
sth day of May next, at Three o'clock in the atternoon precisely, for the purpose of
electing a director in the place of William Loftus Lowndes, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board,
W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec.
5, Queen-street-place, E.C., April 17, 1865.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—
PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on
Friday morning, April 28, at Nine o'clock, having special reference to the APPLICATION of GEOLOGY to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRIT,
CULTURE. The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday
at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal

HENRY AND CO., RAILWAY AND GENERAL IRON MERCHANTS.
CONTRACTORS for ALL DESCRIPTIONS of RAILWAY PLANT and STORES, AGENTS for STEAM COAL, &c.

163, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, LONDON.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will acompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND

ADDITHE HARISI, Ed., Cassess.
The Hon. T. C. HALIBURTON, M.P. (Chairman of the Canada Agency Association), London.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Eaq. (Messrs. Young, Harrison, and Bevan), Director of the Thames and Mersey insurance Company.
RICHARD STUART LANE, Esq. (Messrs. Lane, Hankey, and Co.), London.
CHARLES E. NEWBON, Esq., London.
HENRY POWNALL, Esq., J.P., Russell-square, London.
JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, Esq. (J. Mackrill Smith and Co.), Old Broad-street, London.
EDWARD WARNER, Esq., M.P., London.
JOHN WESTMORLAND, Esq. (Director of the Royal Insurance Company), London.
ALBERT GRANT, Esq., Managing Director.

EANKERS.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.
The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its branches in Ireland.
The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, Liverpool, and Manchester.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Newbon, Evans, and Co., Nicholas-lane, E.C.
SECHSTARY—Alfred Lowe, Esq.
OFFICES,—17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED.)

At a MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held this day (Thursday), 20th April, 1866, at One o'clock F.M.,

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Governor, in the chair,

It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the balance-sheet and report be, and are hereby approved, confirmed, and adopted.

It was also proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Govenor, Deputy-Governors, and Directors, for the care and attention they have given to the interests of the shareholders, and for the extremely satisfactory results which have arisen therefrom.

It was also proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby offered, to Albert Grant, Esq., the managing director, for the talent and untiring energy displayed by him in the administration of the affairs of the company.

It was further proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Alfred Lowe, Esq., secretary, for his unvarying courtesy and attention, and to him and the other officers of the company for their industry and zeal during the past half-year.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. STUART WORTLEY, Governor.

ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.

17 and 18, Cornelli, London, 20th April, 1885.

Copies of the balance-sheet and report may be had on application at the offices.

THE INVESTMENT AND FINANCE AGENCY.

Established for the purpose of effecting Purchases and Sales on Commission in every description of Public Securities, and for affording the necessary precautionary information for the safe investment of capital, &c.

A record is kept of the status and prospects of the various public companies and foreign stocks; and as this agency scrapalously declines speculative transactions upon its own account, the public have, first, the security of being protected by unbiased information, based upon 27 years' experience in the stock and share markets; and, secondly, the guarantee that any business which this agency undertakes will be completed with businesses the past year. 1864, no less than to.

the guarantee that any business which this agency undertakes with a constituting an aggre-tile strictest fidelity.

During the past year, 1864, no less than ten new foreign loans, constituting an aggre-gate capital of £22,271,000, were introduced upon the London market.

Never were there times which inculcated more forcibly than the present the neces-sity of experience and caution prior to the investment of capital, or when reliable ser-vices, such as this agency specially renders, were more requisite.

The FINANCE DEPARTMENT includes the agency of public companies, loans, de-posits, &c., and advances are negociated on public securities having a market value.

An important feature of this agency is, that the same uniform system of strict atten-tantion is paid to transactions of small as well as large amounts, the object being to in-crease its facilities for carrying out its operations to the greatest possible advantage, by embracing the business of every description of investors.

as to be drawn to the order of Mr. Chanles Peters, secretary, and cross i Masterman's Bank." Offices,—No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE WIGAN MAIN ARLEY MINE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED). To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares. Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. Deposit 5s, per share on application, and 15s, on allotment.

It is not anticipated that more than £15,000 will be required.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ASHWORTH, Esq., cotton spinner, Moss Mill, Heywood, and Chairman of the Devocahire Silkstone Coal Company.

EDWARD BARKES, Esq., Leyland, near Preston, of the Dunkenhaigh Park Collieries, near Accrigation.

near Acerington.

BENJAMIN FISHER, Esq., of Bradley Hall Collieries, Bradley Hall, near Wigan.

BENJAMIN FISHER, Esq., of Bradley Hall Collieries, Bradley Hall, near Wigan.

THOMAS FARRIMOND, Esq., mining engineer and viewer of the Limehurst Collieries
Ashton-under-Lyne; of the Kishton and Enfield Collieries, near Church; and to the
Staveley Main Coal Company, Derbyshire, &c., and check viewer of the Standish
Collieries, near Wigan, &c.

EDWARD HULL, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and
director of the North Stafford Steel, Iron, and Coal Company; author of "The Coal
Fields of Great Britain."

JOHN JAMES HORSFALL, Esq., of the Fairbottom Collieries, Ashton-under-Lyne.

JOHN PILKINGTON, Esq., cotton spinner and manufacturer, Albion Mills, Westhoughton, and Lostock Grange, near Bolton.

(With power to add to their number).

BANKERIS.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, and their branches through out the country—viz., Wigan, Rochdale, Bury, Blackburn, Warrington, &c.

Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, and Seddon, 29, Booth-street, Manchester.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Taylor, 63, King-street, Manchester. REGISTERED OFFICES-EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Taylor, 63, King-street, Manchester.

REGISTERED OFFICES—EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the fee simple and working a most valuable mineral property known as the Moss Hall Estate, in the township of Lostock, near Wigan, consisting of 124 acres or thereshoust of excellent agricultural land, together with all the buildings erected thereon, with all other rights and privileges thereunto belonging, together with all the valuable coal seams, ironstones, brick and fire-clay, &c., underneath the same.

The primary object of this company will be to work the Arley Mine, otherwise known as the Orrell Four Feet, whose superior qualities for house, steam, and coking purposes has gained for it a world-wide reputation in all markets at the highest current prices.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Rallway intersects the estate on the level, giving great facility for sidings. This estate and the one adjoining were bored by eminent men, and the Arley Mine was proved to be of excellent quality. In one hole, nearest the crop, it was found to be 3 ft. 5½ in. thick, and in the other upwards of 4 ft.; these, taken in conjunction with the yard coal which has been worked out further on the deep, and being 138 yards above the Arley Mine, after allowing for the dip or inclination of the mine, which is about 1 in 9, and the difference in level of the surface, shows the Arley Mine to be of one uniform depth, thus conclusively proving it to be remarkshly free from faults or steps—and this, together with being free from water, comparatively speaking (being a well-known characteristic of this mine), are recommendations which directly tend to ensure large returns for a small outlay.

The advantages of purchasing the Moss Hall Estate will become apparent, when it is stated that it is so situated as to command about 2000 acres of Arley Mine adjoining, being in the middle and rise of the same, and dividing it into two portions of equal area, and the underground roads into equa

complete success.

The price which the directors have agreed to pay the owner of the Moss Hall estate is \$23,000; £2000 in cash when the company is formed, and .55000 when the conveynce, &c., are signed, the remaining £16,000 to be paid in four yearly instalments of £4000 each, and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Every director takes the requisite number of shares to qualify him as such.

No free shares are given to any person, and only the preliminary expenses will be

incurred.

Priority of application will have due consideration in making the allotment.
All applications for shares must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per share, which
will be returned in full in cases where no allotment is made.
Applications from the country, if more convenient, may be made by crossed cheque
or Post-office order, yayable to the bankers, and addressed to the secretary, at the offices
of the company.

respectuses, mining engineers' reports, and every inform on to the secretary at the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Wigan Main Arley Mine Coal Company (Limited). GENTLEMEN,—Please to allet me shares in the above company, for which I enclos deposit of \$\tilde{\text{deposit}}\$ and request you to register my name in respect of such shares any less number allotted to me.

NOTICE.-NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

CCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compansation has been paid for 10,000 claims.
£1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week white laid up by Injury, secured by An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.
W. J. VIAN, Soc.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PRUDENCE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WHEAL PRUDENCE MINE, situate in the parish of ST. AGNES, in the county of COLN WALL, under the direction of the Registrar of the said County, on Monday, the lat day of May next, at Elevan of the clock in the forencom, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, and either together or in such icts as shall it hen be determined on, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the LEASES by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS 25 tons.
ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER and capstan.
2 9 ft. 16 in. windbores.

1 13 in. windbores.

doorpieces. 11 ft. 16 in. working barrel. 18 in. names

fms. of 1% backet rods.

16 in. H piece.
pole cases, stuffing boxes, and glands.
plunger pole.
9 ft. 10 in. windbore.

FE, with ONE BOILER and capstar

1 33 in. windbore.

1 33 in. working barrel.

2 14 in. pumps.

2 angle shears, 5 ft., with chals.
1 horss whim, and whim rope.
170 fms. 9 in. capstan rope.
About 4 tons of whim chaln.
1 10 ft. 16 in. working barrel.
5 9 ft. 17 in. pumps, 11 ft. long.
2 13 ft. 17 in. tastching pieces.
1 8 in. windbore.
1 8 in. doorpiece.
1 8 in. working barrel.
2 9 in. pumps. 30 10 in. poimps.

1 9 in. pole.

800 ft. of main rods, main shears, with cap, pulleys, and brasess.

2 poppet heads, talance bob, and connecting rod; winch, tram wagons, tram rails, cat head rope, bar steel, pulley blocks, a brass bell, nails, new and old rope, new and old timber, 3 smiths* bellows, 1 pair of drop screws, connection in engine-shaft, brass and iron weights, 100 fms. of iaunders, saw-house tools and materials, whim kibbles, 200 fms. of iromstave ladders, 3 claterns, dressing tables and materials, scales and beams, scrap iron, a quantity of smiths' and miners' tools, strapping plates and bolts, buckets, horse whim pulley, clacks and valves, mathematical instruments, superior account-house furniture, and other miscellancous effects in general use in mines.

The mine and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. Bellinguars, with conditions of the sale, may be had on application to

tion to Mr. Bellingham, the omeer in charge thereor, and turtner particulars, with co-litions of the sale, may be had on application to

Messrs. BLACKBURN AND SON, Leeds

(Solicitors for the Petitioner); or to/

Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Typro

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 5, 1865. (their Agent).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BULLER AND BASSET MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Courhas appointed the 2d day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, at the Registrar's Office, at Traro, to EETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above-name
company, now made out and deposited at the said office.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Quert.

Dated this 11th day of April 1865.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1865

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received at the Registrar's Office, Traro, on or before the 26th day of April inst., stating the highest price which will be given for the INTEREST of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY of and in an INDENTURE of GRANT or MINING SETT, dated the 5th day of January, 1860, for the term of 21 years, and also for a plan of the said sett, 6 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., mounted on cloth, with spring rollers, mahogany back, brass fittings, &c., which may be inspected at the said office, where further particulars respecting the said sett may be obtained, or of HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, (Solicitors for the Petitioners).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 12, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the N the MATTEK of the CUMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the Pengenna Mining CoMPANY.—By an order made by the Vice-Warder the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 12th day of April inst., on the petition of April inst., on the petition of the April inst., on the petition of the Companies of the Companies Act, 1862.

TUFNELL SOUTHGATE, T, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London (Solicitor for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Turo, Cornwall Dated Truro, April 19, 1865. (Agents for the said Solicitor).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT. 1862, and in the MATTER of the PENNANCE CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 15th day of April inst., on the petition of John Walker Cash, of Southport, in the county of Lancashire, a shareholder of the said company, it was ordered that the said PENNANCE CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862; and the Vice-Warden, upon the application of Mr. Palvis, the mortgages of the mines, plant, machinery, and effects of the company, thereby appointed Henry Threlkeld Edwards, of King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, provisionally official liquidator of the above-named company, such appointment to be confirmed by the Court on the lat day of May next, and if no objection be made thereto on the part of the said mortgages or the creditors of ine company before that day.

A. PULBROOK, 31, Threadneedle-street, London, (Solictor for the Petitloner).

(Solicitor for the Petitioner).

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
(Agent of the said Solicitor). Dated the 20th day of April, 1865.

In Chancery.

IN Re the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and Re the BRITISH COPPER N. Re the COMPANIES ACK, 1862, and Re the BRITISH COPPER
COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC TENDER, on Monday
the 24th inst., at One o'clock precisely, at the offices of Mr. II. THREEKEL EDWARDS
the Liquidator of the above-named company, No. 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street
London, all that mine called the REDNAL COPPER MINE, situate at Eardiston, Saign
within two miles of the Radnal Station, together with the PLANT and MACHINERY
For further particulars apply to the Liquidator, at his offices; and to A. Pulanous,
Esq., Solicitor, 31, Threadneedie-street, London.

MR. BURGESS is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at Crotche's Hotel, Hayle, on Wednesday, the 10th May, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the following ENGINES, at GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, two miles from Hayle railway station, viz.:—

ONE 65 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet

ONE 55 Inch cylinder FUALTRY or WINDING ENGINE.

ONE 25 inch cylinder ROTARY or WINDING ENGINE.

The engines may be inspected on application to the agent, on the mine.

The committee are desirous to close the affairs of the company without delay, therefore the above engines will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make it worth the attention of spe Any further information can be obtained of Mr. Burgess, auctioneer and valuer, Barncose, Redruth; or David Cohen, Esq., 35, Throgmorton-street, London.

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M. W. HANCOOK has received instructions to SELL, BY
PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on
Wednesday, the 17th day of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at Dunn's Hotel,
St. Auteil, in the county of Cornwall (subject to such conditions as will be then and
there produced), all those WELL KNOWN, VALUABLE, and VERY EXTENSIVE
CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS, known as the TREVERBYN TREVANION
WORKS, stoate in the parish and county aforsaid, together with the MACHINERY,
ERECTIONS, &c., thereon, comprising one 16 feet WATER WHEEL, with 9 heads of stamps attached; one 13 feet WATER WHEEL, with 9 heads of stamps attached; an excellent clay dry, 85 ft. long; a large slated shed adjoining the said dry, 85 fest long
and 29 feet wide; about 150 fms. railroad, tram wagon, round buddle, tin racks, tin and
clay sheds, tin chests, tin kieves, wheelbarrows, reeders, a great length of launders of
various sizes, and a variety of other articles in general use in such works.

The stopes of clay are high and very productive. The pits are large and substantially
built, and laid out on modern principles.

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The works have just been brought into a state capable of making large returns, and offer an apportunity for investment which does not often occur.

Satisfactory reasons can be given why the said works are to be sold.

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE LEAD MINE and MINING MATERIALS. IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE LEAD MINE and MINING MATERIALS.

M. R. DAVID JONES has received instructions to SELL, BY
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MINES, situate in the parish of PENEGOES, in the county of MONTGOMERY, and
within about six miles from Machyllieth Railway station, including a first-class 30 in.
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30 ft. WATER WHEEL, CRUSHING MILL, circular, flat, and the buddles, jiggers, &c.,
all in first-rate working condition, with all the usual appendages of a productive lead
mine in full work.

The first lot will be the steam-engine, and the purchaser or purchasers will have the
option (subject to the approval of the lord of the manor) of having a lease of the mine,
upon a royalty of 1-15th, with the usual conditions.

For further particulars, or to treat for the whole by private contract, apply to George
Hadden, Eqq., 20, 8th Helen's-place, Blahopsgate-street, London; or to the Auctioneer,
Machynlieth.—Dated March 31, 1865.

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TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 80 crilinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. atrobe in cylinder, 2 ft. in shaft, sir programmer of the contract of

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CARRIAGE AND WAGONS, AXLES, HAMMERED USES, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BEASS AND HRON FOUNDERS, MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD OF IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL THREE CONVERTERS FOR HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRON WORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
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capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
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OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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C O A L C U T T I N G M A C H I N E R Y.—

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. Firth, Donisthorps, and Bower, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having rear to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

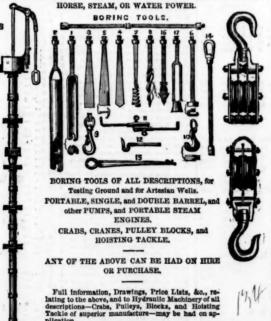


MESSES. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL ALL SAVING AND ALL SAVING OF COAL ALL SAVING STATES AND ALL SAVING OF COAL ALL SAVING OF COAL ALL SAVING STATES AND ALL SAVING OF COAL ALL SAVING OF COAL ALL SAVING STATES AND ALL SAVING SAVING

of the ABOVE PATENT.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.), WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C., HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,

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and THENTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

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Offices, 42, Grzy-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 40, Howard-street, North Shields;
STRENGTH.

International Exhibition, 1862-Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wrought-from tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-from tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, 8. ubes and fittings. ise, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, 8.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1881, at the INTERNA-NAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION in Paris, in 1856.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS, of FATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:

the following announcement:

EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has
TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE
THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medals-International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never cruck, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with fron.

The Patent Flumhago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Cru-

much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumhago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.

For lists, testimonias, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Batter sea Works, London, S.W.

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FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, EOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of a best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging gish at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keepthe centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its all on an improved principle, which enables the driving axie to be placed further back thout interfering with the eccentries and valve gear, which are of the usual simple scription.

MANUFACTURERS OF



CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES,

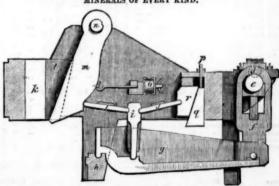
SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL,
BLISTER STEEL,
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Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from. BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER.

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.
The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers,

and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the Jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crashing the hardest stones and quartix.

Our 16 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine read metal, free from dust.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton.

Occas, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper or es tone per hour.

General Frémon's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in, machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

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our invention is acceptable to the setate.

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No.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

	BRITISH	DI	VI	DE	ND	MI	NE	S.		201			
Bhar	es. Mines.	Pai	4.	Last P	-		-		don't	B.	- 81	are. La	
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 (9 W	-	**	D-STINES:		11	3 (0.11	ore. La	ri paid
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock +	3 4	8	-	**		**	13	11 6		0 5	6-Oct.	1864
1948	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 1	5 0	_				1	5		0 8	0-May	1844
	Botallack (tin. copper), St. Just		0	-				477	15		8 0	0-May	1864
	Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8]		7 6	-				- 0	6		0 6	0-Nov	. 1864
1000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15]		0 0	-				8	10 (0 18	0-Jan	1865
914	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]		0	-					-		2 10	0-Mar	. 1865
1300	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 6	7	-		30 33		10	0 0		0 15	0-Mar	. 1865
9880	Clifford Amalgamated(cop.), Gwen		0	311/6	**	00 91	**	280	10 0		2 0	0-Jun	, 1864
2000	Copper Miners of England		0	0176		30 31		71	6 per	**	0 12	6-Apri	1, 1865
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)1	00 0	0	_	**				per			-Half	-yriy.
867	Owm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10	0	-	**		**	15	18 (1 0	0-Mar	1865
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire		0 0	-				275	10 0		4 0	0-Jan.	1865
280	Derwent Mines (sillead), Durham 3		0 0					159			5 6	0-June	1864
1034	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. * [S.E.]	1 (0 0	590							9 0	0-Mar	1865
E10	Doiceath (copper,tin), Camborne*1 East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	28 17	6			-			10 0			0-Apr	1, 1865
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	9 1	0			20		126				0-Nov	1864
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire		0 0	18%		14 14%	**	13	10 0			0-Apri	1, 1865
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 /	0	_			**		10 6			0-Feb. 0-June	1865
8000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear .	9 14	0	1%	**	2 234		0				0-Feb.	1865
2500	Foxdale (load) Isle of Man [L.]	25 (0 0	-	**	/4		66			1 0	0-Mar	1865
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18	6	614		636 7		2	0.6		0 6	0-Feb.	1865
10 300	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]			171/4		1716		2	10		0 10	0-Mar	1865
110	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0	0		1	101/2 31		6	3 0		0 15	0-Mar.	1865
1024	Great Work (tin), Germos	9 1/	0	40		95 40		15	0 0		5 0	0-Aug	
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 10	0	40	**	35 40	••	490	10 0		1 18	0-Feb.	
2000	Mass-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 (0	_	••			1	0 0			0—Feb. 0—Oct.	
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10	6	514		596 596	::	a			9	6-Apri	1864
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 (0	-/*		/8 -/8			6 0		0 2	0-Mar.	1865
1800	Minera Mining Co.[L.],(ld.), Wrexham	25 (0	mone.				169	18 0		70	0-Feb.	1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 6	0	-					11 7	(16	3-Jan.	1865
950	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4][8.E.]	2 10	0	-				0			0 2	0-Apri	1,1864
€000	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin).	1 0	0				**		0 0		0	0-June	
8936			0	316		2% 3	**		11 0			6-Oct. 6-Feb.	1864
200	Parva Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.].	50 0	0		••	276 0	**	135	0 0	. 15	10	0-Jan.	1864 1865
1133	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.).	0 6	7	0.0		30 31	**					0-Feb.	1865
80	Silver Rake Mining Company2	80 0	0						-	5	10	0-Dec.	1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5		530					10 0	8	0	0-Mar.	1865
*000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth 1	4 0	0	-				0	5 0	0	5	0-Mar.	1864
6000	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives Tineroft(cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0	0	15		4 141/		490	10 0	(10	0-May	1864
	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.].	1 10	0	15	. 1	4 14%	••	10	9.0	. 0	10	0-Mar. 0-Mar.	
	W.Chiverton,(id.),Perranzabuloe[S.E.]	- 10			.09	16 6716	**					0—Feb.	1865
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 3:	8 10	0			/ 51 /6		63	10 0	. 1	0	0-Nov.	1864
400	W.Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [B.E.] 4	7 10	0					129	0 0	. 4	0	0-April	. 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2	6			95 100		608	0 0	. 1	10	0-April	. 1865
813	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	8 10					••	15	0 0,	. 0	10	0-Aug.	1864
1094		5 4	6		•		••	3				0—Feb.	1865
100	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.] Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant		6		•			99	17 6.	. 0	10	0-Mar.	1865
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 7		0					188 343	3 0		0	0-Mar. 0-May,	1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne . 56	10	0 !	DOK	. 20	00 205			15 0	. 5	0	0-April	1865
1040	Wh.Trelawny(sil,-ld.),Liskeard [S.E.]	17	0	00		000		51	10 0	. 0	12	6-Mar.	1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10	0				••					0-Oct.	1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN AREVANCE

	BRITISH	MINES	WITH	DIV	ID	END	S IN	Λ.	BEY	AL	ICE.		ı
240	Boscean (tin), Si	. Just	20 1	0 0				36 10	0 1	0	0-Mar.	1862	ı
3000	Chiverton (lead),	Perranzabulo	6 [S.E.] 6	0 0	516	. 5 51		-		_	-		ı
256	Condurrow (cop.,	tin), Camborn			-			85 0	0 2	0	0-June.	1857	ı
	Cook's Kitchen (d			5 9	7 .	. 614					0-May,		1
	Copper Hill (cop)			0 0	-			2 7	6	_	-Sept.	1862	ı
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. C.		0 0	-			7 19	0 0	4	0-July,	1862	ı
	Devon and Cornw			6 3	15	. 111/6	12				6-Feb.		ı
	Drake Walls (tin			1 0		. 128. 1	48	0 18	0 0	1	6-May.	1863	ı
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	, Wales	12	6 6	-						6-Jan.		ı
	East Wheal Love			0							0-May.		ı
	Fowey Consols (c			7 6	-						6-June		١
	Great South Tolg			1 6		. 134					0-Dec.		ı
	Gunnislake (Clit			2 0				0 1	0 0	1	6-Mar.		ı
	Levant (copper, t			0	-		1		0 5		0-May,		ı
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0	0							6-Aug.		ı
5000	Orsedd (lead), Fli	ntshire					••		4 0		8-Mar.		ı
6400	Par Consols (cop.)	, St. Blazey [S.E.]. 1 2	6					0 0		6-Mar.		L
1772	Polberro (tin), St.	Agnes	15 (••				0-Nov.		Г
513	Polbreen (tin), St	. Agnes	8 (0					0 1		0-July,		ı
	Rosewall Hill and		ed 3	1 0					0 0		6-June,		ı
8000	South Exmouth (ead), Christov	V 2 5	2 0					0 0		0-Dec.		ı
512	South Tolgus (cop	.), Redruth	B (0	24 .	. 15 20			0 1		0-May,		1
496	S. Wh. Frances (c	op.), Illogan [S.E.] 18 18	9					6 1	0	0-Nov.		ı
280	Spearne Moor (tir	a, copper), St.	Just., 32 17	9		-					0-June,		ı
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10	0							0-Sept.		ı
1000	Trumpet Consols	(tin), near He	lston 11 10	0							0-Mar.		ı
4200	Vigra and Clogau	(copper) [L. 4	£5] 5 (0							0-Mar.		L
1024	Wendron Consols	(tin), Wendro	n 20 18	10.					0 1		0-Jan.		П
60	West Burton Gill	(lead), Yorks	bire 50 0	0							0-June,	1861	1
1024	West Caradon (co	p.), Liskeard [S.E.]. 10 (0		. 716 8					0-Oct.		п
1000	Wheal Basset and	Grylls (tin)	***** 7 (0		. 67					0-Oct.	1863	1
1024	Wheal Friendship	(copper), Dev	von 20	0 0							0-Feb.		ı
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin	, Uny Lelant	[S.E.] 3 0								6-July,		1
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelas				. 34			0 1		0-May,		Г
	Wheai Tremayne			1 3							0-Nov.	1863	1
6400	West Fowey Con	sols (tin and co	opper). 7 10					0 19	0 0	3	0-May,	1862	1
8000	Wharfedale Minin	g Company [L.	10s.]. 0	5 6				Sec.	0		6-Jan.		1
													1

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

		-				465.					
	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.] 7					0	1 0.	. 0	1 0	Dec.	1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5	0	0							-Sept.	1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.] 5	0	0							0-Dec.	1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7		0	1014 10 1						-Sept.	
	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.E.] 40		0	28 . 26						Jan.	
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey[L. £1] [S.E.] 0	10									1865
70000	English and Australian	**	0							-Dec.	
14000	Past Indian Coal Calcusts II 3		0		••					-Aug.	
19000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10		0							- Year	
	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2		0	314 2%		0	14 4	. 0	3 0	-June,	1864
	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20		0	23 21	28	21 1	10 0	1	0 0	-June,	1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1	0	0	1 56	%	0	12 0.	0	1 0	-June,	1864
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 3		0	5 4	5					-Jan.	
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.] 2		0	214 1%						-Jan.	
	New Wildberg (copper) 2		0							-Aug.	
80000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.] 3		0	416 436	49/ **						
10000	Pontgibaud (sillead), France [S.E.]20									- Yea	
10000	Pontgibaud (attlead), France [8.E.]20		0							Dec.	
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1		0	114 %		0	12 6.,	0	1 0	-July,	1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 15	0	0	27 30		63	15 0	2 1	10 0	-June,	1864
43174	United Mexican(sil.), Mexico[8.E.] 28	- 5	0	416 4 4	16	2	19 0	. 0	5 0	-Sept.	1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] 5	0	0	414 314	41/4					-Nov.	
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.] 1		0		-/2						1865
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1	0	0							—Dec.	1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.] S	0	0_	12/** 11/	12/ **						
20000	* dominantana (coh:); c. v. [v.] [o.v.]		V	1% 1%	1%	0	D U.	. 0	9 (-Aug.	1868

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Alten and Quenangen Uni. (cop.) [L.£5] 4 10000 Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16	0 0	3	4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853 6 18 0 0 10 0-Nov. 1862
10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]6 103815 Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1	0 0		 15 per centMay, 1859 0 9 6 0 1 6-July, 1859

NON DINIDANS ROBBION MINES	24000 New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	6400 N. Crow Hill (id.) St. Stephen 2 14 6 Feb. 1865 1990 Wh. Tranpack (cop.) Sithney 1 10 9
Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.	6514 New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk. 0 9 0
35000 Alamillos (lead), Spain L. £21 [S E] 1 50 176 156 176 Sept 1864	6400 Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton 0 18 6 Oct. 1863 6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 4 18 6
100000 Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.] 0 6 0 % ½ % Dec. 1868	
20000 Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1] 0 17 6 Oct. 1863	400 New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage b 11 0
25000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.] 1 50 114 34 114 Feb. 1864	
10000 Contano Smalling II. 1 Chill	
10000 Coptapo Smelting [L.], Chili	6000 New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer 0 16 6
75000 Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.][S.E.] 1 0 0 Fully paid.	1809 New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth 3 10 0 % 78 2007 Yarner (copper), Devon 3 10 0
50000 East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	900 New Trevenen (tin), Wendron 7 14 0
18000 El Chico Stiver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5] 8 0 0	470 Newtownards Min. Co., Down 50 0 0 —
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.] 5 0 0 Fully paid.	1024 New Wendron (tin), Wendron 7 10 0 Dec. 1864
40000 Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	1024 New Wh. Grylla (tin and cop.) 2 16 May, 1863 MISCELLA NEOUS.
50000 Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.] 1 0 0 —	4095 New Wheat Lovell (tin) **** U 19 U **
HUUUU Great Northern (copper), Bouth Australia [L. £2] [S. E.] 1 10 0	15000 New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.] 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½ Fully paid. 20000 Anglo-Mexican Mint 10 0 0 17
74000 Hindonian (copper), Dengal II. 451	400 New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb. 40 15 0
	6000 NewWh. Vor & MetalUtd.(tin) 0 26 May, 1864 80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co. L. 250 10 0
	1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 97 10 6
	1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 27 10 6
	6000 North Chiverton (lead 1 5 0 2½1¾ 2½Mar. 1865 250000 Gen.Cred.&Fin.Lond.[L.220] 4 0 0 27 25 27 16000 North Devon (etlld.)[L.21] 0 13 0 Oct. 1863 20000 General Steam Navigation 14 0 0 27 25 27 26 28
	16000 North Devon (stlld.) [L. £1] 0 13 0 — Oct. 1863 20000 General Steam Navigation . 14
	5000 N. Dolcosth (cop.), Camborne 3 8 6
	6000 North Downs (cop.) Redruth 3 6 4
	2500 North Frances (cop.) 14 2 6
	16000 N. Hallenbeagie [8000 A:pd., 8000 88. ed. pd.]
120000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 17 6 78 % Feb. 1864	
	2000 A. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just 9 13 0
12000 South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	Those mines with [I.] appended have been incorporated in the first mines with [I.] appended hincorporated in the first mines with [I.] appended hincorporated in the first mines with [
12000 Teplitz Collery Co., Bonemia [L. £5]	*a* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated at Limited Liability.
	Limited Liability.
80000 Vallouemara Arining Company [L. 220]	a sing one alterations of
80000 Vallansasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	*. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to ald us, by forwarding any alterations of the which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially commented with the mines, we appear to the comment of the c
	tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially committed with
20000 Washoe (gold) [10000 £8 paid, 10000 £8 paid]	*.* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid as, by forwarding any alternation which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as these officially connected with the mines, we appear information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.
1000 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	
1900 Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.] 5 0 0	London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Herry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Flexy Street, E.C., where the munications are requested to be addressed.—April 22, 1866.
Workship Could Australia [L. 1 [S.E.] sessesses 1 0 0 as % as 34 % a Fully paid.	London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Hemry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet States
75000 Yerke Peninsula, South Australia [L. &l] 1 00 2 % Fully paid.	munications are requested to be addressed.— April 22, 1865.
,	Constitution fally now at your few you.

PROG	DESC	TTTT	MATERIA

P	BOGRESS	VE	MINES.	1 400 6
Shares Min. 700 Aberdovey (sil	-leady Morlo			done. Last Call. Nov. 1864
1000 Alt-y-Crib (le 4000 Bedford Cons. 2200 Bedol Aur (les 500 Billins (lead).	ad) [L. £5] (cop.). Tavistk	4 13 6	_	July, 1864
\$200 Bedol Aur (les	d), Holywell	0 14 0	%	Dec. 1863
6000 Boscawen (tin 5000 Bottle Hill (ti 30000 Bromlow(ld.),), Kenwyn	2 15 0	::=::	Fully paid. Jan. 1865
30000 Bromlow(1d.),	Minsteriey, Salop	1 00	:: - 1/4:: 1/4	78 Mar. 1865
200 Brynford Hall 500 Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	: 17	Fully paid. Aug. 1863 19June, 1864
1832 Bryntail (lead), Lianidioes	9 0 6		Mar. 1865
915 Calvadnack (t 1000 Camborne Con 4600 Camborne Ves 75000 CambrianCons 8000 Cape Cornwall 12000 Caradon& Pho 914 Caradon Cons	asols (copper)	18 10 0. 10 14 4.	:= ::	Feb. 1864 Mar. 1865
8000 CambrianCons	olid.(gd.)[L.£2]	1 0 0.	:= ::	Aug. 1862
12000 Caradon& Pho 914 Caradon Cons.	nix Cons.[L.£1]	0 10 0.	:= ::	Dec. 1864
10000 Caradon Vale (6000 Carn Camborn	conner)	_		April, 1865
2048 Carnyorth (tir	n), St. Just	4 15 0.		Dec. 1864
2048 Carnyorth (tin 10000 Castleward, In 2500 Cefn Cilcen (10	1.), Flint [L. £5]	1 0 0. 2 12 0.	:= ::	Fully paid Mar. 1865 Sept. 1864
2500 Central Miner	a (lead) [L.£5]	2 14 0.	- ::	Jan. 1865
				Oct. 1863 Jan. 1864
4000 Chara Unit., Po 3073 Cheer's Hill (the 5000 Cheveland (from 787 Chijah & Went	n), St. Stephen's	0 14.	:= ::	July, 1864 Mar. 1865
787 Clijah & Went 3000 Clowance Woo (6000 Coolartra & Bor 50000 Connorres (co) 6500 Cornish Clay a	worth (tin, ep.) a (tin) [L. £5].	33 10 0. 3 0 0.	= ::	Aug. 1864 Oct. 1864
6000 Connorres (con	nd[L.][5300.£1pd.	1 0 0	6s.pd.]	Feb. 1865
0900 Connorree (co 6500 Cornish Clay a 2000 Cornubia(tin)[nd Tin [L.]	1 0 0.	Sa. nd. 1.	Fully paid.
861 Crane (copper) 0000 Crenver and W	, Camborne	3 0 0	. 5 45	Feb. 1865 Feb. 1865
2000 Crelake (cop.)	Tavistock	2 13 0.	. –	April, 1864
8000 Crowan & Wen	dron(tin)[L.£1]	0 3 6.		Oct. 1864
1428 Crowlwm (lea 6000 Cuddra (cop., t	in), St. Austell	4 5 0.	:= ::	Dec. 1864
5000 Dale (lead). N	orth Stafford	1 00.	14. 14 3	May, 1864 Fully paid.
672 Ding Dong (ti	n), Gulval 4	4 10 6.	. 10	Nov. 1864 Dec. 1863
1428 Crowlwm (lea 6000 Cuddra (cop., t 0000 Cwmsymlog (s 5000 Dale (lead), N 1000 Darren (lead) [672 Ding Dong (ti 000 Eaglebrouk (le 1000 East Basset and 6000 E. Bottle Hill (2000 East Buller (co	ad) [L. £20]	7 19 0.	:= ::	June, 1864
1000 East Basset and 6000 E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	2 17 6.	: = ::	Mar. 1865 Aug. 1864 Mar. 1865
0000 East Cambrian	(gold) [L. £1].	1 0 0.		Fully paid.
5000 East Carn Brea	(cop.) Hearuth	3 15 0.	634 . 634 6	% Fab. 1863
2000 East Chiverton 0000 E.Clogau(gold) 2048 E. Falmouth (, Merio.[L.£1]	5 0 6.	:= ::	April, 1865 Mar. 1864 April, 1864
8000 E. Grenville (co	p.), Camborne	2 12 0.	4 3%	4 Feb. 1865
5000 E. Grenville (co 5000 E. Gt. Work (ti 4000 E. Gunnislakeå 5145 East Jane (sil	8.Bedfd.(cop.)	7 19 6.	214214 2	% Sept. 1864
5145 East Jane (sil 5000 East Laxey (les 1024 E. Margaret (ti 5000 E.Polberro(tin)	d) [L. £3]	2 0 0.	214 2 23	July, 1864 Feb. 1865
8000 E.Polberro(tin)	[L.£1][4000£1p	4 1 9.	ls.6d.pd.]	Nov. 1864
3986 E. Providence (5000 East Snaefell (16	ad) [L. £3]	9 0 0	. 2 2	Dec. 1864
5610 East Seton (cop 256 East Tolgus (co 1024 E. Treskerby (co 8000 East Wheal Agar 1190 E. Wheal Agar 1300 E. Wheal Eller	pper), Redruth	0 00.	= ::	Nov. 1864
9800 East Wheal Ab	op.), Redruth. I	0 50.	214 2 23	Aug. 1864
190 E. Wheal Agar	(cop.),St.Cleer 1 (cop.)St.Agnes	3 5 0.	= ::	Jan. 1865 Dec. 1864
1048 East Wheal Gr 1000 E. Wh. Russell	ylis (tin, cop.) ,Tavis.[S.E.]. 1	2 15 0 0 3 0	0 %a 0 %a 0	Jan. 1865 Mar. 1865
1190 E. Wheal Algar 1300 E. Wheal Ellen 1048 East Wheal Gr 1000 E. Wh. Russell 1000 East Wheal Vol 1000 Estwfelln (lead) 1144 Esther Und. (tir 1000 Fostescue Conse 1000 Furze Hill Woo 1026 Garden Morwah	(tin and cop.)	5 0 0	= ::	::
3144 Esther Und. (tir), Cardingham	0 5 4		Dec. 1864
0000 Furze Hill Wood 026 Garden, Morvah	Cons., Buckl.		= ::	April, 1864
1096 Garlidna Untd.	(tin), Wendron	4 15 0 2 14 6		Jan. 1865
0000 Gawton (copper 0000 Gen. Min. Co. f 0000 GlasgowCarado	or Irel. (cop.)	00		Fully paid.
024 Godolphin (cop., 5700 Goginan (silver	tin), Crowan	2 10 0		Oct. 1864 April, 1864
door Golch Hill (lend), Flintsnire	1 7 5		Feb. 1865
1144 Gonamena (copp 1000 Goonzion (coppe 1000 Gothic (silver-le	er), St. Neot	1 17 6		Dec. 1864 No call.
100 Gramb. & St. A	ap.(cp.)[a.E.]o			Mar. 1865 Jan. 1865
096 Great Caradon	(cop.), St. Ive.	18 0		April, 1865 Jan. 1865
0000 Great Devon an 0000 Gt, East Lovell 0000 Great North Do	(tin), Helston	0 0	314 3 314	
DUU GIL No Lavay(I	Man) L.Ell			Feb. 1865
000 Gt. Retallack (s 000 Great S. Chiver	inld., blende) ton (sillead).	0 11 0		Feb. 1865
000 Great West Chi	verton (lead)	0 0 0	= ::	June, 1864
000 Gt.Wh. Busy (c	op., tin), Ken. 18		4 . 2 4 23	Jan. 1864
130 Gt. Wh. Fortune	(tin), Breage 2	19 0		Mar. 1865 April, 1865
072 Gt. Wh. Grylls 000 Gt. Wh. Metal, 500 Grit and Stapele	Breage[L. £2]	0 0	214	July, 1864
068 Gwydys Park C	orence (tin)	9 3	= :: 161	Mar. 1865
000 Hallenbeagle (co	pper)	6 0	3%314 33	Sept. 1864
000 Hallenbeagle (co 400 Harwood (ld.),I 000 Havan (ld.)., Ca 319 Hawkmoor (tin,	rdigan [L. £5]	7 6	= ::	July, 1864 Dec. 1864
		0 0	= ::	April, 1865
OOO TELEGRAPH TO A	cop.),.[S.E.] 5	10 6	314314 33	Dec. 1863
000 Hingston Down (000 Hilogan (tin and 000 Kelly Bray (ld.) 000 Keswick (lead), 96 Kilmorey (lead) 000 Lady Bertha (co 000 Lanivet [L. £2] 000 Leawood (copper	Callington . 5	6 6	= ::	Mar. 1865
96 Kilmorey (lead)	n.)[S.E.] 3	5 0	= :: 16 %	Feb. 1864 Jan. 1865
500 Lanivet [L. £2] 000 Leawood (copper	[1500 10s. pd.] 2	0 0	_%	Feb. 1865
019 Leeds & St. Aub	yn (tin, cop), 18		= ::	Mar. 1865
000 Llantwit Vardre	(coal), [L.£5]	5 0	= ::	May, 1864 Feb. 1865
000 Lower Park (ld.)	Denbigh[L.] 3	11 0	= :: *	Jan. 1864 Dec. 1864
400	Flint 4 Soundary[L.£1]		= ::	June, 1864 Sept. 1863
000 Mineral Bottom	(lead) 3	0 0	54% 5%	Nov. 1862
024 Nangiles (tin, co	pper), Kea 20	0 0	19 17 18	Jan. 1865 Sept. 1864
000 Nanteos (lead) [512 Nant Minera (lead)	ad), [L. £20] 6	10 0	- ::	Jan. 1865
002 Moltand (cop.), 002 Manglies (tin, co 000 Nantoes (lead) [000 Nant Minera (le 000 New Clifford [L. 000 New Connond (si 000 New Corntals [12 000 New East Birch 514 New East Birch 514 New E. Russell (c	£4] 1	5 0	2 2	May, 1863 Dec. 1864 Mar. 1865
000 New Concord (all 000 New Cornish [12	000 £1 paid, 120	00 12s. p	aid)	Dec. 1864
400 N. Crow Hill (ld. 000 New East Birch	Tor (tin) 1	0 0	- ::	Feb. 1865
400 Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton 0	18 6		Mar. 1865
400 New Pembroke	tin and cop.), G	11 0	= :: , ,,,,	Mar. 1865
			= :: 7 7%	Dec. 1864 Dec. 1863
869 New Treleigh (c 960 New Trevenen ((cop.), St. Clear 0 op.), Redruth 3 tin), Wendron 7 in. Co., Down 50	16 0	%·· % %	Oct. 1864
			= ::	Dec. 1864
024 New Wh. Grylls 096 New Wheat Lov	(tin and cop.) 2	1 6	_::::	May, 1863
000 New Wheal Mar 400 New Wh. Seton	tha (cop.) [L.] 1 (cop.), Camb. 40	0 0	1% 1 1%	Fully paid.
000 NewWh.Vor & M 024 North Buller (co	fetalUtd.(tin) 0	2 6	= ::	May, 1864
000 North Chiverton 000 North Devon (sil	(lead 1 lld.)[L.£1] 0	13 0	2141% 214	Mar. 1865 2
000 N. Dolcoath (cor	.), Camborne 3	8 6	= ::	Mar. 1865 1
500 North Frances (cop.), Redruth 4	2 6	= ::	Dec. 1864
500 North Frances (501 N. Grambler (co 500 N. Gt. Work, B. 500 N. Hallenbeagle	reage [L. £3] 2	9 0 Sa. 60. pe	- ::	April, 1865 Aug. 1864 July, 1863
000 N. Hallenbeagle 000 North Jane (tin, 000 N. Levant (tin,				Aug. 1864
and the (strip (-Littersonne a			

IA	L G	1	Z	E	T	re	:.	1	200	A	P	RI	L	22	, 1	865
3	200 200	00 :	N.M	iner	Min (1d.) [14	(000)	El pd.	. 50	_	_	_	-	94.	4	1.
ut Call	64	00	No. l No. l	Pool loske	(tin	φ.)L & co op.),	p.),l Cam	ngmor Uloga borne	ne n.	2 16 1	4 0. 4 8. 6 0.	-	**	16	18	-
y, 186 b. 186 c. 186	3 90	00	M. W	n.B	85561	(co)).,ElE	lewly	E.]	3	00,	. 7			6 1	
lly paid 1. 186 r. 186	5 40	00	Nort Nort	h W	h. C	rofty stal (tin).	.) [8. Bree	E.]	1	0 0. 0 0. 5 5.	. 3	**	1%	1%	-
ly paid g. 186	1 122 3 84	88 85)	Okel	Tor	(cop	.),0 (ti	alsto	Spin ck edrut	h.	4	B 10	-	**			14
r. 186 r. 186	5 500	00 1	Pend	elle	Cons	1. (00	p.),	St. Ju	ISE	2 1	1 6,		**			- File.
. 186 r. 186	4 600 5 600	00 1	Polh	alt (Mou	d.), r(ti	Meri n),W	r-lend on.[L endr	on	1 1	0.		**			. Fee.
g. 186 . 186										0 1	6 0. 1 6.	- 40	**	24.	da.	-April
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ly paid	600	00 I	lestr	na (1 iggia	ena), in (ir	on),	St. V	[L. £		0 1	1 0.	: 7	···	1%	1%	De.
r. 186 t. 186 . 186	399	08 1 18 1	Rose	WALL	e Un	nsol	(cp.	pper)		3 10	6.		**		53	Fa.
. 186 . 186 y, 186	4 200	00 8	Rosk	carno	owth	(cop	n.),C	ambo st.Ag	rne	0 10 2 10 4 13	00.	-	**		-	Sep.
. 186	9000	00 8	Segle	nlas,	Mor	Igo	nery	[L. 4 an [L	[83]	6 8	0.			1		Pa.
. 1864 J paid	5 1 NOU	10 5	9162510	10 F VI	A Trees	r mae	town (t	in) (S.E. hillad		1 3	6.			2 2	4	
y paid . 1862	61	2 8	outh	Bas	set (cop.), GV	renna renna ad)	p I	0 17 8 10	8.		**	4 4		Fa.
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1864	613	88	.Con	dun	tow (tin,	cp.)	Cam rowa	b. n. 1	3 1	0.	. 3	**	3%	4	Jan 1
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y paid. 1864 1863	200	08	outh	Go	riand	i (co)	p.),8 r)[I	t. Da . £10 lwin	7	4 10 8 10	0.	=	::		-	da.
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. 1864 . 1865 ly paid.	400	0 8	outh Mi	Lov	ell (t	d) [Wen L. £	dron .		4 10	0	. 2	4	% 1	% :	None Feb. 1
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. 1865 . 1864 II, 1865	1000	08	t. Cu	thbe avid	s (go	ead s	L. 4	Just t. [L. 2 10s	1	1 5	0	=	:			Fully,
, 1864 1865	800 600	08	t.Ju	ist U	ntd.	(tin)[L n)[tin). 21/6] L. £1	j (10	0	=	::			Nov. 18
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1864 1,1864	2048 2506	o T	rewo	av H	allf	1250	£1	onhen on	250	178	0 1 6d.	paid			::	Pub. 18 Mar. 18 Oct. 18
1864 1865 1865	12000 6400	T	rum	petU	nit.	(tin	, , ,	maror	, ,	0	6	=	**		**	Jan. 1
paid. 1864	10000	V	aleo	f To	wy (idice	(tin	(16.). L. £1 rmar.) [L. d)	1 1 2	0	0	=	::			Fallype
1,1864	4000 3000 60000	W	entr	vorth Gold	Con d, Do	sols igell	(lead	j	3	0	6 0	8	75	6 81		Oct. 11 Pullypi
1865 1864 all.	20000 40000	W	est (llogs	u (go	ola),	Mer	oneth		0	0	=	::		**	
1865 1865	1000 1218 3500	W	Con	dur	row() Vork	tin,o	op.),	Cam	. 9	8	11.	=	::		**	Doc. 18 April, 18
, 1865 1865	6000 12000 500	W	· Gr	ylls	(tin)	, Per	e.T.a	merto	n 1	0	0	=	**		**	Nov. II Peb. II Det. II
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1864 1864 1865	519 9017 5000	W	ost V	Vhes	Kitty	ne (t), St.	Agne	8 0	7	0	-	12	% 10	***	4
, 1865	10000 4096	W	.Wh	. Mar	tha(cp.&	sil.)	Latin	1	10 (18 (0	-		114	::	miy.
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1864										AT 17						118

	MISCELLANEOUS.
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint 10 0 0 1814 17141814.
40000	Brit. & For Mining Financial 25 0 0 " and gld
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50] 10 00 0
10000	Gallivara Iron [L. £50], 10 0 0
250000	Gan Cred & Fin Lond [L. 220] 4 0 0 078 at at
20000	General Steam Navigation 14 0 0 21 e eld
100000	Imperial Mercan, Cred. [L. £50] 5 00.0 078.
150000	Inter Financial Soc. [L£20]. 5 0 0 078.
80000	
40000	Miliwall Ironworks
10000	Nestional Elemental II. 4501. 5 0 U C
12000	Nerbudda [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £2 pd.]
30000	Nova Scotia Gold & Land [L.] 2 00 114 34